PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

No. 54,033.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
23rd Feb.	PENINSULAR.....	6294	MONGOLIA ...	9606
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA ..	6835
16th "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULA..	5294	MARMORA.....	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA....	10619	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ...	9550
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA....	6523
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer.....	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon.....	16th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,388	Guionnet.....	16th May "
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz.....	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer.....	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon.....	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIE ..	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
YARRA	6,378	Sellier.....	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	F. Radesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca.....	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	F. Radesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich ...	1st March,
* † AUSTRIA	7568	A. Bilafer	3rd April,
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5835	P. Cragiletto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Piume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON.....	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	25th Feb.	11 a.m. P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,305	Thur.	28th Feb.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	1st Mar.	7 a.m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons on THURSDAY, 28th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons on or about 23rd Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA..	3000	28th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombasa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
22nd *February*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
TOTOMI MARU ...	..	A. Keith ...	..	1st Mar.
HIOJUN MARU ...	..	C. B. Lepraik.	5th Mar	16th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU ...	..	T. Tibbols ...	14th Mar	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU ...	...	K. Kori. ...	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU ...	...	K. Homma ...	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU ...	..	S. Ishikawa ..	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU ...	..	F. Pyne ...	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU ...	...	A. Keith ...	14th May	25th May
HIOJUN MARU ...	...	G. S. Laprak	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU ...	...	K. Kori ...	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU ...	...	K. Homma ...	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU ...	...	S. Ishikawa .	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU ...	...	F. Pyne ...	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
CIRCASSIA ...	A. Haig ...	6716 ...	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA ...	R. G. Garrick ...	5062 ...	13th Mar.
SCINDIA ...	Shafto Abrey ...	5106 ...	25th "
CASTALIA ...	F. S. Blight ...	6309 ...	6th April.
MASSILIA ...	J. Thompson ...	5091 ...	16th "
OLYMPIA ...	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8124 ...	4th May.
CIRCASSIA ...	A. Haig ...	6716 ...	20th "
SCINDIA ...	Shafto Abrey ...	5106 ...	30th June.

Bombay to Suez ..... Rs. 250
Bombay to Port Said. ..... Rs. 280
Bombay to Marseilles ..... Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). ..... Rs. 850
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent .... Rs. 600
Bombay to New York ..... Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ..... Rs. 950
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... Rs. 850

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
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THE S. S. "LANGDALE," SAILING first week in March, has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in comfortable two-berthed Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Lights and fan in each Cabin. For Rates of Passages, apply to the Undersigned.

W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

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This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and Fans in each Cabin.

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COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road,
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

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THE MILITARY will find no better, cheaper or safer medium for forwarding their boxes and surplus baggage than the "SOLDIERS EXPRESS" SERVICE GOODS of all kinds received & shipped at lowest tonnage rate procurable.

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday,
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years,	20 years,	25 years,	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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Established 1874.

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TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

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ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

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TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE it known that the word PHENYLE as applied to Disinfectants, is our exclusive property, our world-wide trade in Disinfectants having been built up by the use of that word to designate the compound disinfectant which we manufacture and sell and have manufactured and sold as PHENYLE in India for twenty-five years, and further, that in the event of any party infringing our right in this matter by selling or offering for sale any Disinfectant as PHENYLE, which is not of our manufacture, we shall take such proceedings as we may be advised by our legal advisers.

MORRIS, LITTLE & SON, LTD.
DONCASTER, England.

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A Big man always feels small after he has been taken in!

IT IS NOT ENOUGH

SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 MADON, SONS & CO ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

SALE CONTINUES

For Five Days only up to 25th February 1907

AS WE ARE REMOVING NEXT TO

ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,

WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, sore legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Clermont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of Modeste Sec Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

CALL & SEE THE LATEST NOVELTIES

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STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

GOOD SOLID PATTERNS.
ALL SIZES. ALL PRICES.

CIGAR, CIGARETTE AND VESTA BOXES.

AND ALL SMOKERS REQUISITES.

ENORMOUS STOCK OF SILVER GOODS

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

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MARCKS & Co.'s GREAT SALE

4 Annas in the Rupee Special Sale Discount.

11 DAYS ONLY. FROM 18TH TO 28TH FEBRUARY.

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Every Article carries the same Guarantee of Excellence as hitherto.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY...PEARSE and Co.
CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.....PEARSE and Co.
TIFFIN, DINNER, ...PEARSE and Co.
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c. .....PEARSE and Co.

PEARSE & CO.

ICES, TEA AND COFFEE, ...PEARSE and Co.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.....PEARSE and Co.
CELEBRATED FRENCH AND MOCHA COFFEE...PEARSE and Co.
INQUIRIES AND TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED at PEARSE and Co.'S

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

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MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES and a special assortment of RECORDS.

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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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OF MANGANESE, GOLD AND SILVER Ores &c., &c.

Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY, GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

Rates for &c. Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture, and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 25th February, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1907, at 10 P. M.

FRANCIES H. TOD,
Secretary.

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Re-organisation of Confectionery,

FINEST ICES AND PASTRY, &C., in India, at most MODERATE PRICES.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING STREETS will be closed to WHEELED TRAFFIC, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Instant, after 11-30 P. M., and SUNDAY the 24th Instant after 2-30 P.M , till the Tabut processions have passed :—

Parel Road.—From J. J. Hospital to Paidhuni.
Paidhuni Road.—From Parel Road to Khadak.
Erskine Road.—From Parel Road to Nal Bazaar Chauki.
Khoja Street.—From Nal Bazaar Chauki to Grant Road.
Doctor Street.—From Nal Bazaar to Suleman Chauki, Grant Road.
Grant Road.—From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital Corner.
Bapu Hajam Street.—Ghoghari and Kazi Mohollas.
Bazria Mohalla.—Tenker and Telli Mohollas.
Kalkadevi Road.—From Money School to Paidhuni from 3-30 to 5-30 P. M., on Sunday the 24th Instant only.
Frere Road.—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bandar after 5-30 P.M., on Sunday the 24th Instant only.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1907.

AUCTION SALE
OF
RACE HORSES ! !
AT THE MAHALUXMI RACE COURSE,
On SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1907, at 8-30 A.M.

WITH the permission of the Stewards, W. I. T. C., the following RACE HORSES, will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., belonging to the well-known Sportsman, Mr. John Morris, and the late Mr. Framjee Solicitor :—

No. 1. "Court Belle"—A Bay English mare.
„ 2. "Gambara"—Black Australian mare,
„ 3. "Vocalist"—Brown Australian gelding.

For performances, see Asian Pocket Book.

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Cabinets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, and Chairs.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

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THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sticks, Ball Twines, &c.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Hume's Essays.
Montaigne's Essays.
Emerson's Essays.
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Locke on the Human Understanding.
Last Days of Pompeii.
Bacon's Novum Organum.
Carlyle's Past and Present.
Dicken's The Pickwick Papers.
Bunyan's The Pilgrim's Progress.
Darwin's Origin of Species.
Sheridan's Plays.
Scott's Poetical Works.
Spinoza's Works.
Mill (J.S.). A System of Logic.
White's Natural History of Selborne.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW
WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL,
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY,
AT 5 P.M.

By the kind permission of Colonel MURRAY and OFFICERS, the Band of H. M Royal Scots will play on the occasion.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
WARDEN & CO.,
No. 27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
PUPILS WANTED.

WE have many more vacancies for Remington typists at good salaries than we can fill. New Class for Students now open. Remington typewriters supplied for use of Students. Low Tuition Fees, and special arrangements made to suit poor students.

Ladies also invited. Apply immediately. Remington Typewriter Company just appointed Purveyors of Typewriting Machines to LORD MINTO, Viceroy of India.

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Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed
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SOUVENIR MATINEE } AT 4 SHARP.
A Handsome Shetland Pony
A Handsome Shetland Pony
AND
A GOLD & SILVER WATCH

Will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on this occasion.

Every child will receive a Number.

All will have an equal chance, from the Boxes to the Pit, of securing one of these valuable prizes.

Every child will have a chance.

LAST } 7 { NIGHTS
LAST } { NIGHTS
LAST } { NIGHTS
OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 SHARP.

OUR 5TH } CHANGE OF
OUR 5TH } PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
PRESENTATION NIGHT.

Handsome Trophies will be presented to the Winning JOCKEY and TRAINER of the Byculla Club Cup.

MONDAY NIGHT FEB. 25TH.
Benefit Tendered to the Massina Hospital Building Fund

When Madame HARMSTON LOVE will PRESENT half the proceeds to the above Fund.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at the Circus.

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Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.
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50 LONDON ARTISTES 50
After a most Successful season in Calcutta.
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"THE DAIRY MAIDS."
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, 23RD
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Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle, other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

There will be a Matinee on Saturday at 3-30 p.m., when children will be admitted at half price to all parts.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

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IN PREPARATION.
GRAND FANCY DRESS.
SKATING CARNIVAL.

DAILY SKATING SESSIONS :

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CHILDREN'S MATINEE :
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at West View Middle Colaba near the Railway Station the very valuable and handsome artistic design household furniture such as telescopic dining table, arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, marble top round tables and teapoy, rich plush lined drawing-room suites, large marble top chiffoniers and cabinets, corner cabinets, mirror door single and double almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, writing table, revolving book stand, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, flower vases and majolica table ornaments, musical box, phonograph, one ebonized iron frame cottage piano by S. Rose & Co, Brussells carpets, baba perambulator, &c., &c., the property of J. Gleaser Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1907.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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NOW AVAILABLE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 21.] [BOMBAY, *February* 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fins.	Mems.
2½ per cent. Consols	86⅛	⅛	
3 do. Rentes	95¾	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102⅜	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	85⅞	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31⅛	⅛	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛	⅛	
Do. in New York	68¼	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·28½	¼	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52	¼	
Do. do. do. New York	4·84½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%	½	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... £3,75,000 for S. A.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 11/16d. unchanged
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4½d.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 7/16d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 20th instant.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£38,700,000	Inc. £1,200,000
Public Deposits	£14,700,000	Inc. £2,800,000
Other Deposits	£42,500,000	Inc. £2,300,000
Government Securities	£15,500,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	£32,500,000	Inc. £3,900,000
Notes and Gold	£27,500,000	Inc. £1,200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Steady
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	34,000
Mid-Americans	5·27 plus 03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	11 7/16 plus 7/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·61	5·60	5·59	5·59
plus 06	plus 07	plus 07	plus 07
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·57	5·55	5·51	5·49	5·45
plus 07	plus 07	plus 07	plus 08	plus 07

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	27,000 bales
Do. do. last year	27,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Do. to Continent	9,000 "

Spot Cotton—11.00 unchanged

Futures.—Month of March, 9·20 plus 08
Do. do. July, 9.51 plus 09
} Advanced owing to firm cables and to Bull support and short covering.

New York Market closed, to-morrow.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of March 10·11 plus 15
Do. do. May 10.23 plus 11
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 39
F. G. Broach	d.	5 31
Good Broach	d.	5 39
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 35
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 31
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 27
Fine Oomras	d.	4 31
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 27
Good Oomras	d.	4 23
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 23
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4 19
Fine Belatti	d.	4 19
Good Belatti	d.	4 15
Fine Bengals	d.	3 39
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 35
Good Bengals	d.	3 31
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 27
Good Khandeish	d.	4 23
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 19

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49½
March-April Dunkirk Sellers Canal.
Yellow Canapore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47½
April-May Dunkirk Done Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed—
Tone of Linseed, Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India, 11s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment Mar.-Apl. Done,
Tone of Sugar, steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 17,63,360	London	Oriental	National Bank
4 Boxes Gold Bullions, Sovereigns and H Sovs	2,30,400 / 60,000	London	Oriental	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Rs	1,150	Dwarka	Lhasa	Mac-Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs	740	Muscat	Madura	Mac-Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Rs	5	C Mandvie	Lhasa	Mac-Mackenzie and Co
1 Bundle Gold Coins	8,280	Trieste	Persia	A. C. H. A. A. Rasa
1 Box Sovereigns and H Sovs Gold Coins	7,575 / 1,246	Aden	Persia	S. M. El. Bassam
1 Bundle Rs	1,500	Lingu	Madura	S Ahmad
2 Bundles Sovereigns and H Sovs	6,750	Jeddah	Shah Ameer	Sundry Natives
2 Cases Sovereigns and H Sovs and Gold Coins	15,000 / 87,013	Jeddah	Ahmadi	Sundry Natives

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [19TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

MONEY.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	17 January	5	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13 December	9	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6 December	9	do.
Bank of Madras do.	15 January	9	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	14,537
Other Deposits	.....	25,76,228
Sundries	53,297	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	6,37,418	.....
Other Authorised Securities	.....	30,520
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	10,65,938	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	10,53,606
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,18,208	.....
Ballion	.....	34,363
Balance with other Banks	2,27,040	.....
Sundries	.....	8,006
Cash	30,57,440	.....

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the periodical biddings on Wednesday last one crore and twenty lakhs was offered, of which amount 14·80 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s. 4 3/32d. and 105·20 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 5/32d., tenderers at these rates receiving 12 per cent. After the sales extras were allotted of 4·80 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3/16d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 136·10 lakhs. The amount advertised for allotment next week is again 120 lakhs. This morning further extras are advised of 20 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1/8d. and 1·50 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 5/16d.

The mail of the 8th February brings £330,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,20,000
Bombay	"	3,20,000
Madras	"	1,90,000
Total...	Rs.	39,00,000

The mail of the 15th February brings £600,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay and £300,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,40,000
Bombay	"	10,40,000
Madras	"	7,60,000
Total...	Rs.	24,40,000

The mail of the 22nd February brings £300,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,80,000
Bombay	"	1,80,000
Madras	"	6,40,000

Money :—
There is a good demand for money at 8 per cent. per annum for a month.

Exchange :—
The Market opened firm to-day at 1s. 4 1/16d. for 3m./st. credits, with just the possibility of placing a few bills for the mail at 1s. 4 7/32d. Bills are very scarce considering the season of the year, and rates are only supported by a considerable business in Calcutta and Rangoon where bills are in good supply. In the morning it was possible to buy Bank demand bills for the mail at 1s. 4 7/32d., but the rate soon went off when it became apparent that the Bazaar dealers were willing to work. Some Banks sold T. T. at 1s. 4 3/32d. for delivery this week. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		141½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	220½

Government Paper :—
The Market opened to-day at 97 1/16 ready and 97½ for the settlement, fell to 97 and 97 1/16 respectively, but later on improving to 97⅛ cash and 97 3/16 for the settlement. Only a small business has been reported and the sale or purchase of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 lakhs is enough to influence the market in either direction. It is rumoured this afternoon that money is slightly easier in Calcutta and this mostly accounts for the improved tendency in the local Paper market. Rates close as under, probably with sellers.

Cash	97·2
1st Settlement	97·3

Bombay Port Trust—

4 per cent. (1922)	102	8
4 per cent. (1930)	102	8
4 per cent. (1932)	102	8
4 per cent. (1965)	102	8

Bombay Municipal Debentures—

4 per cent. (1934)	101	12
5 per cent. (1946)	101	12
5 per cent. (Tansa)	119	8
5 per cent. (Sanitary)	117	0

Bombay Improvement Trust—

4 per cent. (1959)	102	0
4 per cent. (1964-65)	102	0

Bullion :—
Reuter advises an advance of 1/16 in the price of Bar Silver in London at 31⅞ for ready and 31 3/16 for delivery forward in two months. The New York rate is ½ better at 68¼. There has been some business in the local market in anticipation of the settlement, and prices have moved up under the influence of bears covering their sales. At opening ready bars were quoted at 79 1/16 and close at 80 1/16 ex duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	...	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	...	80	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	80	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	80	11	0

EXPORTS.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week..	102,859	96,135	+6,724
Receipts from 1st October to 21st Feb..	1,341,600	1,489,307	—147,707
Shipments for the week—			
Europe ...	18,150	18,315	— 165
China ...	13,324	19,566	— 3,232
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	34,474	37,871	— 3,397
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21st Feb..			
Europe ...	438,151	398,184	+39,977
China ...	11,239	7,359	+3,930
Japan ...	241,825	192,369	+49,456
Coast Ports ...	22,997	12,263	+10,734
Total ...	714,272	610,175	+104,097
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe...	20,192	7,720	+12,472
China ...	15,472	13,461	+2,011
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906 3,359 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th December 1906 2,819 bales

COTTON.

There has been a slow but steady decline in the Home markets during the past week until to-day. This was owing to continued large receipts at the U. S. Ports, and to the heavy interior movement of the crop. The opinion at Home seems to be gradually veering round to the "bear" side, and this too in spite of a healthy business doing in Manchester. There can be little doubt now, even by the most pronounced "bull" that the present seasons crop will be a very large one, and we hear no more talk now of a perpendicular drop in receipts, which was the war-cry of the party for some time. Possibly the crop may yet prove a record one. There has been, and still is, difficulty in obtaining the high grades, but the enormous amount of inferior cotton is gradually weighing on the market, and bringing the high priced grades down with it. We still hold the opinion we have before expressed that we shall see lower prices ruling later on, more particularly, if the prospects of the New Crop open well. This morning there is an advance in prices all round, but the fluctuations are natural.

The following table shows the position of the Home markets last week and this week.

	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
LIVERPOOL.					
Spots	6.03	...	5·97	...	—06
Arrivals Feb.-March	5 62	...	5·61	...	—01
Do. May-June	5 57	...	5·53	...	plus 01
NEW YORK.					
Spots	11·00	...	11·00	...	unchgd
Futures March	9·25	..	9·20	...	—05
Do. July	9·54	...	9·51	...	—03
NEW ORLEANS.					
Spots	10 7/16	...	10 7/16	...	unchgd
Futures March	10·21	...	10·11	...	—10
Do. May	10·37	...	10·23	...	—04

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	15,045	193,193	319,853
Central India ...	6,257	38,515	51,604
Barsee and Nugger ...	10,741	68,419	73,091
Berars	20,891	297,245	354,183
Central Provinces ...	13,399	187,103	221,653
Total Oomras...	66,243	812,510	1,020,419
Dhollera	7,149	74,896	52,437
Broach	11,288	25,697	78,319
Compta and Dharwar.	198	14,796	14,355
Westerns	226	6,216	3,299
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	13,207	355,723	263,318
Bengals. Rajputans...	3,259	23,606	15,023
Sind	122	10,537	22,010
Persian	44	936	1,010
American	971	11,011	8,175
Egyptian	82	550	721
Other Sorts ...	70	573	1,216
Totals...	103,859	1,341,600	1,489,307

The local market has been dull and inactive and sellers are showing much more keeness to move spot cotton and to place contracts for forward delivery. Buyers, however, are holding off, and there has consequently been a succession of flat and lifeless markets varied by an occasional spurt of buying of some particular style. Bengals and Westerns have each had their day, and some business has also been done in Broach, but other descriptions are neglected and the total turn-over has for the time of the year, been extremely limited. A very large number of contracts, previously effected, are due for delivery next month, and unless something occurs to put fresh life into the markets, there seems little chance at the moment of any material improvement in the position here.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	250	March.
Good M. G. Broach	240	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	215	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	206	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	197	"
Fine M. G. Amrsoti	193	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	152	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	175/30	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	134	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	171/2	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	172/3	April.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	154	March
Good Westerns	222	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	210	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	15,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·63	5·62	5·61	5·60	5·59
+ 02				
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·57	5·53	5·52	5·48	
+ 02		+ 03		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week.

Cotton	102,859	bales.
Wheat	53,435	cwts.
Linseed	33,429	"
Rapeseed	18,496	"
Gingellyseed	9,630	"
Poppyseed	153	"
Groundnuts	11,543	"
Castorseed	7,976	"
Rice	321,399	"
Myrabollams	30,305	"
Cottonseed	217,591	"
Mowraseed	66	"
Gram	19,990	"
Joowar	11,451	"
Maize	301	"

FREIGHTS.

During the past week there has been little change in the market, which has been quiet with little enquiry from shippers, and only a small business has been reported daily. For March, April and May 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. are the rates quoted, and a moderate business has been done at these prices. We quote :—

	Seeds	Wheat.	Measurement.	
Liverpool	15/0	15/6	February.	
Hull	15/0	15/6	do.	
Antwerp	15/0	15/6	do.	
Genoa	15/3	15/9	do.	
Marseilles	16/0	16/6	do.	
Hamburg	16/0	16/6	do.	

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods :—
The market has been quiet owing to the limited demand from Up-country in consequence of the Moharrum and Holi holidays. There is a small enquiry for forward business, but at limits which do not admit of booking.

Grey Goods :—
The market is steadier with prices slowly improving. The high prices at present ruling in Manchester make fresh business very difficult to place.

Printed Goods :—
Market dull. There is some demand for certain kinds of Prints, such as 28 yards Chintz, of which there is a scarcity at present; whereas certain other kinds, such as white grounds and Covered Grounds, are so much oversupplied, that it is difficult to clear stocks even at a great sacrifice. Dealers are holding out in hope of realizing better prices, as the Home markets show a tendency to maintain a high level for some months to come. There is a fairly good demand for White Fancies and superior White Mulls and other White Goods made of fine Egyptian Yarns, but buying is prevented owing to the excessively high prices quoted for such goods.

Turkey Red printed goods :—
The market is quiet at present but there is a tendency amongst dealers to buy. Owing to the high price of chemicals and dye stuffs used in printing Turkey Red printed goods, prices at Home are likely to stiffen, and dealers are therefore inclined to do forward business in the hope that a demand may arise later on.

Turkey red plain goods :—
The demand here is very slack. Business is not done freely owing to the very firm position of the makers at Home. Dealers are anxious to buy, but cannot do business at the prices asked.

Dhooties :—
The demand here is weak, but an improvement is shortly expected. The market is over supplied and the dealers are losing on the stocks they hold. The Home market is very firm and very little business is being done owing to the high prices asked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
At the beginning of the week the market was very strong and prices advanced to Rs. 7-6-0 for ready and Rs. 7-10-0 for May delivery. Later on the market eased to Rs. 7-4-0 and Rs. 7-8-6 respectively, which are the closing rates. Arrivals are increasing daily, and the market is now quieter, and the demand very limited.

Rapeseed :—
Damage to the Crop by the late excessive rain up country is apprehended and there has been some covering by dealers in consequence and prices have improved. Dry weather has now set in, and is likely to improve the prospects. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	7 7 6 R.T.
Yellow "	... "	8 3 0 R.T.
Yellow Gujarat	... "	8 3 0 R.T.

Gingellyseed—
The market is very strong and the margin has increased for superior qualities. Exporters have to pay extreme rates to complete shipments. The following are closing quotations :—

Bold White 85 per cent	... Rs.	53	0 0
" 75 do.	... "	54	8 0
" 50 do.	... "	52	8 0
Maggee	... "	52	0 0
Black Delhi Beawar	... "	50	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	... "	57	0 0

Castorseed :—
Market steady—Ready Rs. 36½, March Rs. 35, April Rs. 34¼.

Cottonseed—
Market firm at Rs. 20/8 to Rs. 21.

Mowraseed—
Nominal Rs. 7/3/0.

Groundnuts—
Very firm Quotation Rs. 46.

Poppyseed—
Market strong owing to scarcity of supplies, but New crop prospects are excellent, and arrivals are expected late next month. Prices are very dear, and will probably decline as soon as new crop arrivals become a little free.

Wheat :—
Quiet, with little or nothing doing. We quote.

White Delhi	... "	4	7	9
White Karachi	... "	4	7	6

IMPORTS.

Metals :—
Copper Braziers.—The market is dull with an insignificant enquiry owing to the extremely high value of the article. There is little or no prospect of on improvement in the future until a moderate level is again reached.

Yellow metal is quiet with little enquiry, and there will be no change until after the Holi holidays.

Coals :—
The market during the past week has continued strong, owing to the continued insufficient supply of waggons on the Bengal side. Resales of Jardine's and Seebpore have been made at Rs. 15/8, while English and Scotch of near shipment have realized Rs. 16/12 per ton alongside. From reports lately to hand it appears that Government have not been able to promise an increase of waggons in Bengal, so there is a likelihood of prices still further advancing during the next month or two. We quote :—

	Rs.	per ton
Cardiff	22	" "
Yorkshire	17	" "
Watson's Hartley	16/12	" "
Desherghur	16	" "
Joyramdanga	16	" "
Seebpore	15/8	" "
Jardine's Navigation ...	15/8	" "
Heilgers Standard ...	15/8	" "

SHARES.

During the week under report the market was dull and shares, especially Mill shares, have declined. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,360, at which rate, transactions are reported. Bank of Indias are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 53½. In Press shares mofussils are steady at Rs. 590. New Borars are unchanged at Rs. 525, Indian Cotton at Rs. 136½. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs. 8,800. Delhi Flours have advanced to Rs. 167. Treachers are steady at Rs. 555. Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 432½. Thackers are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 277. Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 262½ and Preference at Rs. 265. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have declined to Rs. 470. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 550. In Mill Companies Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,910, Swadeshis to Rs. 1,500. Colaba Land and Mill shares to Rs. 1,010. Crescents are quiet at Rs. 106½. Connoughts are quiet at Rs. 525. Howard and Bulloughs at Rs. 575. Empress have declined to Rs. 485, Currimbhais to Rs. 1,130. Davids after touching at Rs. 400, have closed at Rs. 405. Framji Petits are quiet at Rs. 1,400. Hindustan have declined to Rs. 635. Western Indias to Rs. 580. Morarjis are weak at Rs. 2,690. Jamsheds have declined to Rs. 177½. Kohinoors after touching at Rs. 750, have closed at Rs. 780. Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 3,460 for March delivery. Sholapurs have declined to Rs. 3,650. Centurys are quiet at Rs. 1,700. Phoenix are unchanged at Rs. 105. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations with little or no business reported.

Merchants whose cabling bills are heavy would do well to drop Messrs. L. B. Coates & Co., of 103 Hornby Road, Fort a post card. Agents for the Pantelegraphy Publishing Company who have just published a complete 12 figure and a phrase code named respectively millions. The maximum Limit Cardjof a million 'cypher words and Tybo.' The former is in so compact a form as to enable one to carry it around in one's pocket besides being very simple to operate saving both time and money. Money in giving a larger range of figures and time in being able to decode messages in half the time that it would take in decoding from bulker books of a hunored or a thousand pages. When we say that every phrase in the English language can be coded by this Tybo we think we have said enough to interest merchants who have been waiting for just such a publication as this for years.

LORD KITCHENER has intimated his acceptance of the invitation of Colonel Apostolides and members of the C. L. H. to a dinner in Camp on Saturday the 23rd instant.

ON Sunday last "Max" of "Capital," was to have preached in the Howrah Presbyterian Church. If his sermon was as trenchantly incisive as his "Current Coin" notes in "Capital" the congregation must have had an interesting quarter of an hour.

A TERRIBLE SCALD.

Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street, Hull. She said :—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm. The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight. Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they did no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was awful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skingrafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too —a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention and should be every home's first-aid.

Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLACKDEN—Feb. 5, at Cothill Tonbridge, Kent, the wife of Lieut.-Col. L. S. Blackden, 1st West India Regt, of a son.
COOK—Jan. 28, at South Beach House, Southsea, the wife of Comdr. Charles Pearons Cooke, R. N., his Majesty's ship, Gala, of a son.
CUTHBERT—Jan. 11, at Belize, British Honduras, the wife of the Hon. Sydney Cuthbert, of a son.
DANIELL—Jan. 29, at Tientsin, North China, the wife of Capt. Henry Daniell, D. S. O., Royal Irish Regt., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, North China, of a son.
D'ARCY HILDYARD—Jan. 27, at Avranches, Normandy, the wife of Capt. Robert d'Arcy-Hildyard, of a son.
DE CLIFFORD—Jan. 30, at 18 Mount Street, London, W., Lady de Clifford, wife of the Right Hon. Jack Southwell, 25th Baron de Clifford, of a son.
MOULTRIE—Feb. 2, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Capt H C Moultrie, R. A., of a son.
SALDANHA—Jan. 26, at St. Martin's, Bexley, Kent, the wife of the Hon. Don M. S. de Saldanha, of a son.
CAILLARD—Feb. 2

NOTE

The Name

THE NEW EGERTON ..... WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD. ...

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increase of cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

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Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.

On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

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Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.

On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will OPEN in the TOWN HALL, on March 5th Last day for receiving Pictures March 1st. The Conversazione open to members only will be held on March 4th at 9-30 P.M., under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR. Members are requested to send in their subscriptions at once to the Hon. Secretary Professor O. V. Muller, M. A., Elphinstone College.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1907.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE Caucus has won all along the line. This morning before the result of the poll is officially declared Mr. Wahed will be asked what course he intends to take. If he decides to withdraw Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will be declared elected. If he chooses to walk in through the back door he may and then perhaps we shall hear nothing more of the legal point about the postponement of the date. If not the whole election may be upset and the retiring members may serve another three years. But whatever may be the ultimate result of the Justices' Election in the matter of representation, we cannot but regard the fight with feelings of regret. Hitherto the Municipal Elections of Bombay have been conducted with dignity and decorum and the proceedings of the Corporation have left very little to be desired in the way in which they have been carried on. But henceforward we may expect a very different tone to pervade the deliberations of that body and we may look forward to a succession of acrimonious disputes instead of statesmanlike debates on questions of public policy. Casual vacancies will be contested as vigorously as Thursday's general election—that is unless the new blood which was responsible for the great change in the manner of procedure does not lose vigour when it discovers that after all it has achieved nothing worth the trouble. An infusion of new blood is no doubt desirable now and then, but not when it amounts to a disordered flux. Neither side can look back upon Thursday's pandemonium with feelings of gratification, nor can they regard its future effects with equanimity. It was a sorry business. It is a truly humiliating reflection that the methods of Western civilisation reduced what has hitherto been an orderly, good-humoured contest, to a rough and tumble affair which might have descended to the level of Donnybrook, but for the discreet recourse to a precipitate retreat on the part of a number of ardent but prudent partisans. Had such a scene occurred at the Ward Elections it might have been regarded with more complacency, but the Justices are supposed to be the pick of the various communities, men who may reasonably be expected to set an example to the vast bulk of the citizens, that they may frame their conduct accordingly.

It may be objected that the men who were guilty of disorderly behaviour were not Justices, but "outsiders" who entered the Municipal Hall with the declared object of manifesting partisan feeling. Then they were clearly trespassers and the presiding officer should have ordered them out. If he has not the power, the Municipal system of voting is radically defective and should be amended in more respects than one. Voting is supposed to be by ballot, but there is no secrecy about it and no possibility of of secrecy whilst men, entitled to enter the room and men unentitled, may loiter about and peer over the shoulders of individuals filling up their voting papers. There should be as much secrecy, and as strict order, at the Bombay elections as there is in the English Parliamentary contests. None but a voter should be permitted access to the building and scrutinizers should be sworn to secrecy. Until this is obtained there can be no individual liberty, no true test of public feeling and no security from undue influence. That coercion was resorted to in certain instances—we do not say by only one side—is beyond all dispute; that papers were filled in and signed under pressure of superiors in business, even under the eye of strong men having the power to crush the weak, is unfortunately too true. It speaks ill both for the Justices and the system. The ruling that any voting paper other than that officially provided and bearing the names of the entire list of candidates may be in accordance with the law, but it opens the door to fraud and deception. In party strife many things are done which in private life could not be tolerated, but the one should be as straightforward and as far above suspicion as the other. And it should not be possible to challenge even the legality of one single nomination when a group of men are put forward by an organisation.

The methods of Bombay electioneers have hitherto been above question. Although the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the past has not been faultless and free of charges of unfair action by some of its members, this much may be said of it: that its proceedings have been for the most part above reproach and have been conducted in a dignified and orderly manner. In this respect it has been entitled to greater respect than any municipality outside Great Britain. But the spirit of Bengal having been invoked in our electioneering methods, and party-feeling having been stirred-up, we need not be surprised if hereafter, Bengali manners characterise opposing parties in the Council Chamber and angry recriminations take the place of sober debate. There will no doubt still be the same number of loquacious individuals as formerly, but their rhetoric may not be as inocuous as heretofore and we may find the Chamber converted into a veritable bear-garden. Much, therefore, will depend on the President and on the Municipal Commissioner. It is to be hoped that both will be chosen wisely. As to the former, the Corporation will make its own choice. The latter will be selected by Government. Mr. Sheppard is about to proceed on leave and some one must act for him. A strong, capable man is called for. If will not suffice that a man has a good record in the mofussil or in any of the by-paths a Civilian may sometimes tread. What is wanted, particularly in a body such as this—disorganised and affected by partisanship as the Corporation is now and for some time will remain—is a man of great judgment and tact, a man of unimpeachable character, one who will not stoop to ally himself with either party, one above the petty influences likely to be brought to bear upon him, a man who is thoroughly acquainted with Bombay, its interests and its people. Government has not always chosen the right man for the right place, but in this particular instance it is necessary that the Governor shall not allow himself to be misled by prejudices, by favouritism or by representations emanating either from one side or the other, but shall himself examine the claims of the various Civilians, whose names may be submitted to him, and give us that one who is best qualified for a post of greater responsibility now than it has ever been before.

JAPAN AND AMERICA. "IN Calcutta the progressive ousting of the British by the Parsees from the most desirable sites has not made for social peace; and it is not altogether unnatural that the feeling against the Japanese in San Francisco should have fetched in the circumstances a somewhat wider compass." Thus writes Mr. Sydney Brooks in the *Fortnightly Review* in an article which tries to explain the recent atttitude of the San Franciscans towards Japan, which, as we learn from Reuter, seems on the fair way of being settled amicably for the present. Our friends the Parsees will certainly find it news to them, as we confess it is also to us, that their brethren of Calcutta are progressively ousting Englishmen from the most desirable sites in that city, and are thereby marring the social peace subsisting between these two communities. The Parsees have been sometimes compared to the Japanese in their mental qualities, but it is distinctly novel to compare the relations of the latter and Americans just now, with those of the Parsees and the English in India. Calcutta has never, as far as we know, complained of the Parsees ousting anyone, much less Englishmen, from desirable sites. The Parsees there are not numerous enough and not wealthy enough to do that even if they had a mind to do it. We suspect there is some confusion in Mr. Brooks' mind here. Some complaints were recently made here in Bombay about the very high rents demanded by native landlords—not Parsees alone—for desirable sites for residential purchases from Englishmen. Mr. Brooks has confounded Bombay with Calcutta—evidently he thinks the two are only a few miles apart instead of a thousand—, and to him the natives of India are all Parsees, they being so ubiquitous to people at home. But even setting right this obvious error it is very misleading to illustrate the present Franciscan *imbroglio* with the Japanese by comparing it to our relations with wealthy natives of this country.

But with the exception of this maladroit and unlucky simile, Mr. Brook's article is an able exposition of the unfortunate difficulty with the Japanese that has cropped up in America. The Americans are displaying their usual intolerance towards Asiatics in an exaggerated form in this incident of the schools that has arisen in San Francisco. But this education incident is part of a general scheme on the part of not only California but the Pacific States generally to stop immigration of any Asiatics whatsoever, into them. They stopped Chinese immigration some time ago, and now they object strongly to the Japanese coming to their States. The Chinese recently showed them very effectively, by organising a vigorous and successful boycott of American trade with their country, that they are able to retaliate. The American flour trade was paralysed, the export of American cottons and textiles fell off by more than a million dollars, and in a very brief time the Americans found not only a trade of twenty million sterling a year in jeopardy, but their moral authority, which they had hitherto wielded in China as the only Power politically and territorially disinterested, ruined. They are now, as Mr. Brooks says, inviting at the hands of the Japanese "a far sharper form of retaliation and one incomparably more telling both commercially and politically than any it is as yet in the power of China to inflict." But resentment towards Japan at present runs very high. It is very sad to see two nations, so friendly and mutually helpful two years ago, take up such a hostile attitude in so short a time. But ever since the Portsmouth Conference a cold and resentful suspicion has arisen towards Japan in American minds. Mr. Brooks throws some important light on the causes of this. The Americans "have watched with almost hysterical alarm the progress of Japan's organised determination to duplicate her commerce in war. American exporters to the Far East have been angrily growling that the open door in Manchuria and Korea is as mythical as other nations have found it to be in the Philippines. The American Colony at the Treaty ports, strongly anti-Japanese during the war and vehemently so after it, have filled their home-keeping countrymen with tales of Japanese discriminations in the matter of tariffs, Japanese 'intentions' in regard to the Philippines, and Japanese plans for a monopoly of the commerce of the Far East; and American consuls in their official reports have amplified these charges with a none too reluctant animosity. There is a feeling throughout America that Japan has not only forgotten the services rendered to her during the war, but has risen to a commercial and political predominance that has no obvious relation to American interests." When such is their frame of mind the present quarrel, which is only one aspect of it, cannot be easily settled. The compromise which President Roosevelt has suggested, and according to Reuter is accepted, cannot permanently allay the irritation, and unless measures are taken on both sides to remove the hostile feeling that has grown up between the two nations, we are likely to hear of other and more serious aspects of the trouble before long.

THE JAM OF NAVANAGAR. THERE will be universal pleasure at the decision of the Government of India in acknowledging the claim of Prince Ranjitsinhji to the throne of Navanagar. Born in 1872, he was early adopted by his uncle and educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote before he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he soon became known as an enthusiastic cricketer, but it was not until 1895, when he made his first appearance for Sussex, that the public became fully aware of his prowess with the willow. It is a great thing to head the averages of one's county, but to do so in the first year of playing for the team is extraordinary. Then to prove that it was sterling play which had placed him at the front he continued to head the list for eight years, twice during that time heading the averages for all England. The valuable "Who's Who" includes skating amongst his recreations, and it reads curiously as an accomplishment of an Indian Prince. But it is not only as a sportsman that "Ranji" will be known in future. It has often been said that the Englishman's love of sport is one of the chief factors in making him suitable for the duties he carries on throughout the world. He may have been dubbed a "flannelled fool" but he has proved that the sporting instinct is valuable in strengthening character, and leading to self-reliance, and it is these qualities which the new Jam has gained from his great athletic career in England. He comes to rule over some forty thousand people, and he has opportunity of raising both the State and his capital to a degree of wealth which they have not hitherto known. Wise in the knowledge of the West he finds before him many chances of influencing Indian habits and industries which are denied to the greater part of the rulers of India's Native States. That he will endeavour to promote the welfare of Navanagar cannot be doubted and the State, as well as Prince Ranjitsinghji himself, is to be congratulated on the decision that has been made.

THE AMIR. WE may take it as a compliment to Bombay that the Amir has further prolonged his visit. No doubt he finds much that is to his taste, apart from the sea and the ships and the great hives of industry in the city, having found himself in Bombay in the height of the season, when amusements of a kind he has never seen before, have been in full swing. It has been suggested that His Majesty should be shown something of our educational organisations, such for example as the Bandora convent and other similar institutions, that he might have noticed there is a serious, as well as a flippant, side of life in the dependencies and possessions of His Britannic Majesty.

THE LATE MR. BIRDWOOD. OUR London correspondent wires us news of the death of Mr. H. M. Birdwood, formerly Judge of the High Court, and subsequently member of H. E. the Governor's Council—a man universally admired and respected by all classes.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delta", with the China mails, has left Colombo, and may be expected in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday.

IN another column will be found a notice issued by the Commissioner of Police concerning the closing of roads to-day and to-morrow in consequence of the Moharrum.

His many friends in Bombay will be pleased to learn that Dr John Pollen is at present on a visit to the scene of his former labours He arrived by the S.S. Shah Noor from Jeddah on Thursday, the Esperanto flag of Hope flying at the fore-top.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Imperator." from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 22nd instant. The same Co.'s steamer "Imperatrix" left Trieste for Bombay *via* Karachi on the morning of the 19th instant, and is due here on the 9th March.

LORD Crewe has just issued an ultimatum to the effect that the House of Lords shall no longer play with "marked cards and loaded dice." According to the Liberal scheme, remarks the *Evening Standard*, all that they ought to be allowed to play is dummy.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Kingsley Willett, late Royal Field Art., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Willett, of Finedon, Wilbury Road, Hove, and grandson of the late Mr. William Boyd Buckle, Bengal Civil Service, and Agnes Mary, elder daughter of Col J. W. Stirling, late Royal Art., and of Mrs. Stirling, of the Grange, Rockbeare, Devon, and grand daughter of the late Major.-Gen. Hoste, C.B., 23 Sussex Square, Brighton

THE marriage between Mr. G. S. C. Hayes, Royal Army Medical Corps, eldest son of Mr. G. S. Hayes, Purneah, Bengal, and Mary Affleck, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Kissock, M.L.C., Tasmania, and Mrs. Kissock Mornington, Cowes, previously arranged to take place in Bombay and postponed through the illness of the bride's mother, was solemnised very quietly on Thursday, Jan. 31, at St. Simon's Church, Southsea

THE death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Nicholas Elphinstone, Bart., in his eighty-second-year, at Wiesbaden. He was the second son of the eighth baronet, and succeeded his brother as tenth baronet in 1877. He entered the Army in 1845 and retired as lieutenant-colonel in 1865. Sir Nicholas was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The family honours devolve upon his nephew, Captain Arthur P. Elphinstone, 7th Bombay Infantry.

FOR the first time for the past three years a Russian warship entered Hongkong harbour on the 21st ultimo. This was the Russian gunboat "Manjour" which arrived from Shanghai. The "Manjour" saw nothing of the naval battles during the war with Japan, being disarmed at Shanghai until peace was declared, when she proceeded to Vladivostock. Frequently there were rumours that she was getting ready to join the Russian ships, and in consequence she was dismantled by the Chinese to prevent the possibility of this taking place.

AT Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, on February 4, the wedding took place of Mr. Ralph Edward Macan, of Alward House, Salisbury, and Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Howard, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Greville Howard, of Castle Rising, Norfolk, and Lady Audrey Buller. Gen. Sir Redvers Buller gave his stepdaughter away. There were two little pages and six bridesmaids. The Hon. Frank Curzon, brother of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, acted as best-man. After the reception, held by Lady Audrey Buller at 54 Cadogan Square, the bride and bridegroom left for Castle Rising.

LIEUT.-COL. E. E. RAVENHILL, commanding the 1st batt., of the East Kent Regt., who died at Wynberg, South Africa, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India under Sir W. Lockhart in 1897-98 with the Buffs also with the Malakand Field Force, including operations in Bajaour and the Mahmand country, with the Utman Khel Column, and with the Buner Field Force, including the attack and capture of the Tanga Pass, for which he gained the medal and clasp. He also served in the Aden Boundary Commission in 1903 1904 in command of the Subaihi Column, for which he was mentioned in despatches and received the distinguished Service Order.

AMONG recent donations promised and received by the Union Jack Club are :—Per Col. D. G. Johnson, for "Royal Munster Fusiliers" bedroom, 100*l.*; per Col. S. M. Watson, for "Worcestershire Regt." bedroom, 100*l.*; per Col. J. D. Strachan, for "Oxfordshire Light Inf." bedroom, "In memory of Col. William Livesay," 100*l.*; for a fourth bedroom "Shropshire Light Inf.," "In memory of Lieut. Francis A. Burnett, 1st King's Shropshire Light Inf., lost in the wreck of the Bookhara, from his mother," 100*l.*; the "Admiral Church" bedroom, "In memory of Admiral Edmund Church, from his surviving brothers," 100*l.*; from Mr. Thomas Brooks for the "Edward Brooke" bedroom, "In memory of Lieut. E. V. I. Brooke, King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.," 100*l.*; from exofficers of the regiment for "Lincolnshire Regt," bedroom, 100*l.*; per Capt. Baily commanding mounted infantry details, Bulford Camp, 6*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

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MEN AND MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CURTAIN FALLS,

BY

HENRY W. LUCY.

("*Toby, M.P., of "Punch.*")

On Thursday, the 4th of February 1881, the House of Commons met under circumstances of extraordinary excitement.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the previous day a continuous sitting, forty-one hours long, was by action of the speaker ever memorable in the history of Parliament brought to an abrupt conclusion.

Parliament had been summoned a month earlier than usual. As was stated in the Queen's Speech, the social condition of Ireland had assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes were multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. The administration of justice had been frustrated and an extended system of terror had been established paralysing the exercise of private rights and the performance of civil duties.

To meet this condition of affairs a Bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland was brought in at the earliest possible moment. This was diligently deferred by the tactics of the Irish members, who ingeniously extended debate on the Address.

On the first of February the House was still discussing the motion for leave to introduce the Protection Bill, a stage of a measure which in ordinary circumstances is purely formal. Now it had been resisted for many days.

A QUESTION OF ENDURANCE.

At midnight subject having been under discussion practically through three weeks, the customary motion was made for the adjournment. But the patience of the House was exhausted, and uproarious cheering greeted the announcement quietly made by Mr. Gladstone that further motions for adjournment would be resisted. The division on the main question must be taken at the current sitting, however prolonged.

What this meant everyone knew, and members on both sides quietly prepared for the struggle. The Irish members mustered thirty-five. Against them was the whole House, full four hundred strong, as was shewn when divisions were taken. Arguments had long been abandoned on either side; now the issue was plainly one of physical force. The question was no longer who had the better reason, but who was endowed with the stronger constitution and possessed the greater capacity for sitting up all night.

From darkness to daylight the House sat. Noon found either Biggar, O'Donnell, Parnell, or some other patriot on his feet, wearily saying over again what had been uttered a hundred times.

The air of the House was hot and heavy. Over all hung a feeling of lassitude and infinite weariness. Motions for adjournment succeeded each other in faithful regularity. Sometimes variety was introduced by moving that the House be counted.

At midnight Stafford Northcote, Leader of the Opposition, rose and demanded that the Deputy Speaker should "name" Parnell, who then happened to be on his legs. Lyon Playfair hesitating, the Conservative Leader, followed by all his colleagues on the Front Bench and something like half a hundred members from both sides of the House, hotly rose and strode forth, shaking from off his feet the dust of a House where such doings were permitted.

A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning the House was still sitting. All sight long the babble had continued with more or less volume of sound, according as passion was momentarily raised or remained dead under the weight of sleep and infinite weariness.

Now, at nine o'clock, some flux of life put into through the chamber. The relays had begun to come in, fresh from bed and bath and breakfast. The men who had borne the heat and burden of the night shook themselves together, yawned and made for the door. Reaching the lobby they came back again with quickened step and freshened vigor.

Something was going to happen. No one quite knew what, but with the quick intelligence which at particular crises runs through the House of Commons like an electric shock, everyone was certain that momentous events were at hand.

Gladstone just then entering was received with a ringing cheer. Another shout hailed the presence of the Speaker in (Sir Henry Brand) the chair. Vacated by Lyon Playfair after his second night's work.

Bigger was on his legs at the moment, his rasping voice filling the Chamber with nothingness, a pleasing process upon which he had been engaged upwards of an hour. He looked up marvelling at the tumultuous cheer. What he beheld was the Speaker on his feet bidding him with peremptory gesture be seated. He was so astonished that he obeyed. Amid breathless silence the Speaker began to read from a paper that trembled like an aspen leaf in his hand.

For all his grave aspect and stolid quietude, Sir Henry Brand was a nervous man, burning to the performance of his duty disturbing consciousness of its momentous character. The task he was now engaged upon was enough to shake the nerves of a stronger man. What he had to do was to declare on his own authority that debate in the House of Commons had exceeded reasonable limits, and that there and then it must stop and the arbitrament of the division lobby be invoked.

THE CLOSURE.

Never since Cromwell entered the House at the head of his men-at-arms had regular Parliamentary procedure been subject to this swift and arbitrary cutting off by the mandate of a single man.

The Speaker got through his task with great dignity, being strengthened by bursts of enthusiastic cheering that filled up each slightest pause in the reading. When he had made an end of speaking he proceeded in customary manner and in ordinary tone to put the question.

The Irish members, dazed and stunned by this unexpected and irresistible movement, made brief show of fight. Justin McCarthy rose and essayed to speak. The House literally roared at him, the cries rising to a frantic pitch when a dozen Irishmen leaped up around him, and raising their hands in threatening gesture, cried aloud on that "privilege" they had so sorely abused. Their cries were drowned in shouts of "order"! After an exciting contest of several minutes they bent their heads to the storm with mock obeisance to the Speaker and left the House. Whereupon leave was given to bring in the Protection Bill.

On the next night, the 5th of February, the excitement in Parliament and in the public mind reached even a higher pitch. With that curious fatality that marked the administration of Irish affairs under Forster this very day had been selected for taking a step, which in their mildest mood would have exasperated the Irish members.

Michael Davitt had been arrested, and thirty-five Irishmen were determined to know the reason why. The House presented a crowded and animated appearance. Every seat on the floor was filled. The galleries were crowded, and a throng stood at the Bar. The Peers' Gallery, which sometimes presents open spaces striking in a crowded House, was so full that royalty in the person of the Duke of Cambridge stood forlorn in the doorway.

THE DEATH OF OBSTRUCTION.

The fight began by Parnell asking whether it was true that Michael Davitt had been arrested.

"Yes, sir," said the Home Secretary, with commendable brevity,

Parnell wished to enter into controversy on the spot, but was ruled out of order. Presently Gladstone rose to move a new standing order against obstruction suggested by the events of the previous week.

Then John Dillon came to the front, and none better could have been chosen for the occasion. Freed by birth and social surroundings from the noisy vulgarity that made some of his colleagues insufferable, it might reasonably have been expected he would perform his part with dignity. This he assuredly did. He had made up his mind for a death-struggle with the authority of the House; but he neither raved nor raved. He simply stood with folded arms and stern set face disputing with Prime Minister and the right of addressing the House.

Of course they would not hear him, and he knew they would not. None the less he stood there facing the infuriated assembly and defying the more quietly assumed authority of the Chair. He could not make himself heard. To sit down would have been to surrender. To remain standing with the speaker on his feet was breach of an elementary inexorable rule of order. Having made up his mind to defy the House and take the consequences, he succeeded by the simplest plan in which there was the least loss of dignity. As he would not sit down, he was "named" as he stood, always with folded arms, deathly pale face and quiet manner.

There followed the process of expulsion, quickly followed by that of Parnell and Finigan. This took time, as a division was challenged on every motion of suspension. Twenty minutes at least were spent on each event, and here was a simple method at hand to give the House another all-night sitting.

In an evil moment for themselves the Irish members hit upon a new plan of campaign. They declined to go out into the division lobby, remaining seated in disobedience to the Speaker's command to clear the House. On this they were expelled in a body, and at half past eight Mr. Gladstone went back to the first sentence of the speech he had commenced at five o'clock, finishing it amidst a quietude and orderliness about which there seemed something uncanny.

Before the House rose it passed a new Standing Order which dealt so heavy a blow at Obstruction that it never again reached the sublime heights attained at this memorable epoch.

MOTOR BOATS FOR THE CUSTOMS.

Splendid Work by Bombay Built Launches.

AN INTERESTING TRIP.

Bombay has made a large strides in the matter of motor traffic. The use of motor-cars for pleasure is steadily on the increase and one or two motor pleasure launches have made their appearance in the harbour. Now two motor launches have been added to the list and will be used by the Customs Service. For the past thirty years the work has been carried on with the "Kate" and the "Florence," two vessels which were probably things to admire, with their single cylinders, when first constructed but are now hopelessly out of date.

It was obvious that something had to be done, and at the suggestion of Mr. A. R. Boyd it was seriously considered whether it would not be better to adopt motors in place of steam.

The reason for the choice being made is obvious. The work of the service is one which acknowledges no limits of working hours and with the old launches there was always the trouble of either keeping the fires going or having to get up steam against time. What was claimed for the bicycle, as its advantage over the horse, in old days, is claimed for the motor. Lying at anchor with the engines stopped there is no waste and yet a start can be made more expeditiously than has ever been possible before. In addition had to be considered the matter of speed, and speed is often a thing of the greatest importance in carrying out the work of the Customs efficiently. When due consideration was given to all these matters it was obvious that there was no alternative to Mr. Boyd's scheme.

Accordingly, plans were prepared by Mr. Watson, the Chief Constructor at the Dockyard, and the actual building put in hand and October saw the keels of the two launches laid. From the laying of the keels to the launching occupied about ten weeks and another ten weeks, the greater part of which has been occupied in waiting for the engines, brings them up to the present, fit to be handed over to the Customs for plenty of hard work.

In making the designs several things had to be taken into consideration. For a part of the year the work in the harbour is not unattended with danger. Care, therefore, had to be taken so to design that there should be no danger when fighting out into a stiff monsoon sea. Then speed had to be considered and it was decided to adopt the forward lines of a torpedo boat. Thus the launches are enabled not only to cut easily through the water but are thoroughly "dry."

Next came the question of accommodation. A strong wooden awning all over is sufficient to keep off the sun and much of the rain, but a monsoon storm beats in from every direction and, seeing that often the launches will be out at night, snug quarters were necessary. The result is a roomy cabin, with a lavatory, amidships behind the engine room, while a large well aft affords equal comfort in the open air when that is preferred.

Everything in fact had to be weighed in two balances, utility and comfort, and a very happy balance has been struck. With one exception both launches are exactly similar. The difference is in engines, one of which has an automatic compressed air starter while the other is started by hand.

The length over all is fifty-six feet with a beam of ten feet six inches. A draught ranging from two feet six inches forward to three feet six inches aft ensures that there is the least resistance possible and, as mentioned before, care has been taken to keep them "dry." Amidships there is three feet of free board but this is gradually increased until the bows give about five feet and it is considered that this will be enough to rise clear above any wave, especially as the spread of the bows gives extra buoyancy.

Forward is a fair-sized water-tight bulkhead behind which comes the crew's quarters and then the engine room.

The engines are technically known as Thornycroft's D 4 type, four cylinders capable of generating 110 B.H.P. at eight hundred revolutions per minute.

Large when compared with those generally seen in cars and yet small considering the work of which they are capable, the engines behaved excellently yesterday when they were officially tried.

The two launches have been called the "Evelyn," after Mrs. Boyd, and the "Ella" after Mrs. Gubbay whose husband was for three years First Assistant Collector.

It was the "Evelyn" which was taken out yesterday having on board Lieutenant Hamilton R.I.M., in Command, Mr. Watson, Chief Constructor, Mr. Caddell, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Newnham, Constructor, Mr. Johnston, Inspector of Machinery, and Mr. Gent, Messrs Thornycroft's representative, who was in charge of the engines.

After a little manœuvring to get clear of the dock wall the "Evelyn" immediately created a good impression by proving that she can turn in little more than her own length. This over she was taken out at about middle speed towards Tucker Beacon from which point the official speed trial commenced.

With about one hundred yards preparation the launched passed the Tucker Beacon, with all power on, against the slightly ebbing tide, and a bee line was made for the Butcher Beacon, a course of a little less than two miles. Except for one misfire when the throttle was thrown open, the engines took their task perfectly and kept up a steady hum till Butcher Beacon was reached, having covered the distance in a little under thirteen minutes, which works out at 9·01 knots per hour.

Again a narrow half circle was made and the homeward journey commenced with the slight ebb tide running slanting across the beam. The trial distance was exactly the same and was covered in eleven and a half minutes, giving a speed of 9·99 knots, but both these speeds will probably be broken when the engines have, as all engines need to do, grown accustomed to their work.

The Tucker Beacon passed, the engines were eased down a little to above seven knots and the "Evelyn" was brought back to the wall after an uneventful but highly satisfactory trial trip.

The "Ella" which like the "Evelyn" has cost about £2,200 will be tried at a later date and then both will be formally handed over to their owners.

However people may dislike paying customs duty they must at least own that the Department in Bombay is throughly up to-date in its ideas and that it has not been long in appreciating the value of motor engines over the old type.

THE CENTRAL TRAVANCORE RUBBER Co. is announced, the London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphs, with a capital of £40,000. The Chairman is Mr. Robert Macfarlane, and the Manager Mr. Kenneth Nicoll. The lists of the Seafield (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd., opened on the 13th instant. The company's authorised capital is £1,00,000 in £1 shares. The present issue is 96,000 shares, of which 48,000 shares are being offered for subscription. It is understood that all the shares have been applied for. The purchase price is £64,000, partly in cash and partly in shares. The Directors are Messrs. H. K. Rutherford, E. B. Grigson, Norman Grieve, and J. Mollwan.

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THE SHIPPING DISASTER.

HARWICH MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

One Hundred and Forty-one Drowned.

LIFEBOAT WORK USELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The "Berlin," in trying to enter the harbour, was driven on the northern jetty and broke in two. The forepart sank and the passengers and crew gathered aft. They drifted on to a sandbank, but were washed off. Among those drowned were Mr. Arthur Herbert, a King's Messenger, and nineteen of the Chorus of a German Opera Company that had just finished a season at Covent Garden.

The life-boat made repeated but futile endeavours to reach the "Berlin." Captain Parkinson of the Holt line, who was a passenger aboard, is the sole survivor. He says he has never seen such a sight. When the vessel broke up, he seized a piece of timber and kept himself afloat for an hour in the icy water, constantly striking against corpses. He was finally picked up by the lifeboat. The majority of those dead are Germans, Dutch, and Belgians.

Mr. Herbert bore despatches to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Teheran.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The lifeboat continued to make desperate efforts until late in the evening to reach the wreck of the "Berlin" on which a few persons were visible, their cries being audible to the rescuers. The lifeboat succeeded in establishing communication thrice but each time the ropes snapped. A board has been washed ashore on which was written in copying ink a despairing appeal for help. It states that fifteen persons were alive in the smoke-room.

LATER.

The lifeboat tug made heroic but fruitless efforts to reach the wreck throughout the night in the face of terrific seas and furious snow squalls. At daybreak some people were yet living and visible aboard.

JAPANESE STEAMER SUNK.

Rammed by French Cruiser.

EIGHT DROWNED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

A despatch from New Orleans states that a French cruiser rammed and sank the steamer Hugoma and that eight of the Japanese firemen were drowned.

THE THAW CASE.

Mrs. Thaw's Evidence.

PAINFUL SCENE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

After several hours' merciless cross-examination, Mrs. Thaw admitted that her relations with White were continued for some time, but against her will. White allowed her twenty-five dollars a week while she was unemployed. Having given this evidence she broke down and cried bitterly.

PACIFYING PASSIVE RESISTERS.

Sequel to the West Riding Judgment.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. McKenna introduces on Tuesday a Bill meeting the grievances of the Passive Resisters. It is understood that this legalises the Decision of the Court of Appeal in the West Riding case, which was reversed by the House of Lords.

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

Volkites Win the Day.

PRESS OPINION ON ELECTIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

As the result of the Transvaal elections, 34 Volkites, 6 Nationalists, 22 Progressives, 4 Independents, and 3 Labourites were elected.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The Johannesburg papers are hostile to the appointments in the Upper House.

The *Rand Daily Mail* describes the members who have been appointed as "innocuous nonentities, and the *Transvaal Leader* as "political pigmies." The papers demand a revision of the nominations.

LATER.

The newspapers, in discussing the Transvaal elections, point out that the country has been entirely confided to the hands of our antagonists in the late war. The Liberals, however, take the most hopeful view, believing that the success of the Dutch will contribute to the disappearance of racial animosities.

RECONSTRUCTING THE LORDS.

Conservative Peer's Scheme.

AN EXCLUSIVE ELECTIVE BODY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Lord Newton, a Conservative peer, has introduced a Bill providing that only those Peers, who have held high Office or have been twice elected to the House of Commons, shall be personally entitled to sit in the House of Lords. The other Peers shall elect a fourth of their number to represent them in each Parliament. The number of Bishops is to be reduced.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

In the Waterloo Cup race Long Span beat Glenbridge.

DEATH OF MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood C. S. I., late Judge of the Bombay High Court and Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, died yesterday of pneumonia-bronchitis.

IRISH JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Serjeant Dodd has been appointed to an Irish Judgeship. This creates a vacancy in North Tyrone.

MR. BRYCE'S ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The Rt. Hon. James Bryce and Mrs. Bryce have arrived at Washington.

COOCH BEHAR SHOOTING PARTY.

Another Day's Sport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, FEBRUARY 21.

To-day was a glorious day with a fresh, invigorating breeze and an atmosphere so clear that the nearer hills of the Himalayas are distinctly visible in the north with snow-capped mountains in the background. News of a kill having come in, the party started out after break-fast to a patch jungle three miles to the east of the Camp, when a tiger was driven out after half an hour's beat, into which Colonel Adam lodged two bullets. Though severely wounded he ran along the bank of a small stream near by, and while he stood undecided whether to cross or continue on the bank he was standing, Colonel Crooke-Lawless bowled him over the bank into the stream with a single shot. On measurement the tiger was found to be 9 feet 2½ inch.

Lunch was then partaken of under a tree in the neighbouring village with an admiring group of villagers curiously looking on from a respectful distance.

At 3 o'clock a shoot for general game was arranged and a line of about 50 elephants was drawn up with guns interspersed, and in this order an advance was made through high grass and brushwood towards the Camp. After a dozen snipe were bagged the party returned at about 4-30 p. m.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Former Employe of Paris Cinematograph Co. in Custody.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 22.

Fred Carney, who recently left Bombay for a walk around the world, has been arrested and brought down here on a charge of criminal breach of trust. Carney, when last in Poona, was in the service of the Paris Cinematograph Company as an assistant and after the season here he was requested by the manager to forward the Cinematograph plant to Bombay, for which railway freight charges were handed over to him. The plant was loaded in a truck in the Poona station yard but the freight charges having been not paid it was despatched to its destination. The manager of the Paris-India Cinematograph, on making enquiries, found that the freight charges handed over to Carney had not been paid to the railway who now claimed the same with demmurrage for the period the truck had been loaded and detained in Poona. Carney, in the interval, had left the employment of the Cinematograph and joined a theatrical company before starting on his walking tour. He was brought down from Jubbulpore to Poona by Railway Police Inspector Pett, who today applied for a remand to enable Mr. Morreira of the Paris-India Company to attend. Carney is now in police custody here.

A BABU AMOK.

One Killed and Seven Stabbed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

A man called Baroda Kanto Dey of the Faridpur District, whose own statement is that he went to a certain house to search for an acquaintance, was mistaken for a burglar and attacked by inmates when the accused drew out a penknife and attacked his pursuers. He then jumped down into a courtyard, where being again surrounded he used the penknife, but was finally knocked down and secured. He stabbed about seven people, killing one

DEPARTURE OF MR. MILLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

The Hon. Mr. Miller left Calcutta for Nagpur yesterday and, it is understood, will return to Calcutta to join the Council on March 4th.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Weekly Statistics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 21.

There has occurred a further rise in plague mortality, the seizures and deaths during the week ending February 16th for the whole of India having numbered 27,384 and 23,411 respectively, against 25,208 and 20,706 in the previous week. The increase has occurred mainly in Bengal where deaths have risen from 1,205 to 2,071, the Punjab where they have risen from 7,987 to 9,410 and the Central Provinces where the rise is from 1,347 to 1,667. The deaths in Bombay are practically unchanged, standing at 2,573, and in the United Provinces at 6,576. The worst areas are the Kaira District, Bombay, with 674 deaths, Saran district, Bengal with 1101 Muzaffernajar District up with 1,192; Ballia District with 902. Ludhiana District, Punjab with 1,180; Gurdaspur District with 1,163: Umbala District with 744, and Sialkot District with 976.

DROWNING FATALITY IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 22.

Mr. Johnston, Acting Executive Engineer of the Begari Canals was drowned in the Begari Canal last week, while out shooting. He was a young and promising Engineer and much regret is felt at his untimely end.

IT is understood that Mr H. H. Hayden, Superintendent of Geological Survey, will probably proceed to Kabul with the Amir to conduct geological explorations in Afghanistan on His Majesty's behalf.

MR. BELL, late Consulting Engineer with the Government of India, is on duty at Chittagong, visiting the the Local Government on the subject of developments in the railway and shipping facilities of that port.

TOUR OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Reception of the Royal Party at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 22.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were given a great reception on their arrival to-day per s. s. "Dunera" from Penang. The Suite comprise Mrs. Pelly, Maid in Waiting, General Sir J. Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O., Staff Officer, and Captain the Hon'ble Miles Ponsonby A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting. A Guard of Honour of the British Infantry, of a hundred men with Regimental Colours and Band furnished by the Devons, was located on the left of His Royal Highness as he entered the Godown from the Wharf. The leading Civilian and Military Officers were in attendance near the entrance to the Wharf and the following presentations were made:—The principal Civil and Military Officers of Government, the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of Foreign Powers and a few selected representatives of the town. The Director of Public Instruction arranged for the presence of about 200 small girls who ranged on either side of the exit from the Godown and strewed their Royal Highnesses' pathway with rose leaves. At the end of the double line of Burmese girls were two small girls, one the daughter of Shwa Zan Oung, the Town Lands Akunwun and the other the daughter of Dr. Parakh. These presented bouquets to the Duchess and the Princess Patricia. The streets were lined with British Troops. The first carriage contained Their Royal Highnesses and the Lieutenant-Governor, and was escorted by a detachment of His Honour's Body Guard.

RANGOON BOAT CAPSIZED.

Mails Saved.

POSTAL OFFICIAL DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 22.

A boat which was carrying the English Mails to Falam sank in the river at Natachgone village and all the parcels and mails went down with it. A Postal official who was also travelling by the boat is missing. He was going to Falam to conduct a case which was fixed for the 18th of February in the Court of the Superintendent of the Chin Hills, Falam. Mr. A. W. Daly, Assistant Engineer, Chin Hills, and the Assistant Engineer Mr. Kindat, who were on their tour at Kalemyo proceeded to the spot of the accident and recovered all the mails and parcels from the river except one loose bag for Falam, and returned to Kalemyo,

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Official Enquiry Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JHANSI, FEBRUARY 22.

The accident to the mail train at Bina is still affecting the train service. As a result to-day the Bombay mail arrived over an hour late and other passenger trains have been late to a greater or less extent. The official inquiry in the matter of the Bina accident is still sitting at that station. The finding as to the cause of the accident has not been arrived at as yet, but from all appearance it is anticipated that the station staff will be brought in. This foreknowledge has been gained on the testimony of more than one passenger of the mail train. Several passengers stated that they looked out and saw the signal at caution for the admittance of their train, their curiosity being aroused to the fact by the loud whistling of the mail train engine. It now remains to be explained as to what the obstructing shunting engine was doing in the way of the mail train.

The Station Master of Jhansi has had a very pleasing telegram addressed to him from Bhusawal from the passengers of the ill-fated up mail asking him to intimate to the widow of Driver Hindhough that a subscription had been raised among themselves for her help and that they admired the action of her husband in saving their lives at the cost of his own. This doubtless has come about from the fact that Driver Hindhough, having seen the danger of the pending collision in the dark and rainy midnight, retained his presence of mind and applied his vacuum brake, which considerably reduced the force of the impact and saved the complete wrecking of the mail train by which gallant and honest workmanlike act many lives were saved.

The funeral of Driver Hindhough took place at Jhansi at 9-30 yesterday. The coffin, covered by the Union Jack and almost hidden by numerous floral tributes, was borne to the distant cemetery on a gun carriage drawn by six dark bays under the escort of a strong firing and carrying party provided by the 2nd Batt. G. I. P. R. Volunteers under the command of Colour-Sergeant Reeks and followed by a cortege of about 300 civilians. The funeral service conducted by the Rev. John Stanton was most solemn and impressive. The awful suddenness of this death has cast quite a gloom over the Station. Mr. Hindhough was one of the most trusted drivers of the Loco. Dept. on the Midland Section of the G. I. P Railway and although socially of very retired habits he was a general favourite with the community of this station. Very great sympathy is felt for his young widow and family of five children, all of tender ages, and everything possible is being done by friends to try and alleviate their poignant grief.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Perry of the Medical College, Lahore, is granted special leave for three months from the 1st April.

Major Macnab, Civil Surgeon, Simla, is granted privilege leave for twenty days.

Capt. Browne is appointed Civil Surgeon, Port Blair.

Rev. McSander is permitted to retire from the Service.

Mr. Orange, Director General of Education is granted ten months leave. Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, will officiate.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Lieutenant Walker R. E. is appointed, temporarily, as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway. The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the Burma Railways Company for a proposed line of Railway from Shweb on the Muvalley Railway to Ye-u, a distance of about 22 miles. The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma and will be known as the Shwebo-Ye-u Railway Survey. Also for a proposed line of railway from Miyingyan to Natogyi, a distance of about 19 miles, This survey has also been placed under the control of the Government of Burma and will be know as the Myingyan-Natogyi Railway Survey.

The Railway Board have also sanctioned a survey being made for the proposed 26 ins. gauge line of railway from the Mandra Station on the North-Western Railway via Chakwal by Hon Talagang and Pini Gheb to Basal Station on the Khusalgarh Branch, a distince of about 108 miles. The survey has been placed under the control of the Manager of the North-Western Railway and will be known as the Mandra Basal Railway Survey.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Brett is posted, temporarily, as Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.

Captain Patterson is posted, temporarily, as First Assistant to the Resident of Kashmir.

Captain Hirsch is posted as Civil Surgeon, Khyber Agency.

COMMANDER Petty and members of Port Defence Volunteers, Naval Divisions and Artillery Company, will be inspected on Sunday in Diamond harbour by General Bowles and Colonel Butcher.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

JUMA PRAYERS.

His Majesty's Portrait.

AT MOTOR SHOW.

His Majesty Habibulla Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, was up early yesterday morning and looked very fresh when he entered the reception room. In accordance with a wish expressed by His Majesty arrangements were made to take a group of His Majesty's principal Sardars in uniform with the Amir in the centre. But the Afghan Ruler was not disposed to be photographed and the Artist had to leave without taking the group.

The Amir kept his appointment punctually to-day and started at 12 noon to lunch with Lady Jenkins at the Chief Justice's bungalow, in Pedder Road.

From Pedder Road His Majesty was to proceed to Musjid Bunder Road to say Juma prayers in the Zakeria Masjid and arrangements were made for the Royal visitor in and near the Masjid. At a quarter to two a telephonic message was received at Musjid Bunder to the effect that His Majesty had left Pedder Road and had motored to the Fort to witness the Motor Gymkhana held on the Marine Lines maidan. Great disappointment prevailed among the large crowd and the very big congregation assembled outside in the street and within the Musjid, on receipt of this information. However, the crowd was soon rejoiced to hear that the Afghan Ruler was motoring direct to the Masjid and would be in time to attend the mosque for his prayers at 2 o'clock. The motor cars switched into the Masjid Bunder Road and the Amir alighted hurriedly to meet the congregation within. His Majesty was lustily cheered as he approached the mosque and responded to the reception accorded him with a courteous bow The visit of the Amir to the Masjid was known to the public previously and the streets leading to the mosque were thronged by numbers of Mahomedans all anxious to have a glimpse of the Kabuli Raja. He was accompanied by Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, on special duty in Bombay, and Major Bird.

At the entrance to the Masjid he was met by Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed Nooran, Mr. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani and Mr. Jan Mahomed Haji Abdul Satar Noorani, trustees of the Masjid, and by Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorghay. His Majesty was thence conducted to his place of prayer. The service, which lasted for half an hour, was held by Shaikh Abdulla Murdad, the Pesh Imam of the mosque. At the conclusion of the service the Amir presented shawls to the Pesh Imam and the Muezzin.

The Amir has been pleased to present, as a memento of his visit, his own portrait to the Yacht Club, Byculla Club, the Gunners' Mess at Colaba, and to Mrs. Murray, wife of Colonel Murray, Commanding the Royal Scots, at whose annual sports the Amir was present,

The 34th Poona Horse and 109th Infantry, which came to Bombay in connection with the visit of his Majesty the Amir, will return to their permanent stations, by route march, to-day, the former to Poona and the later to Santa Cruz (Varecola).

FOND OF SEASCAPES.

His Majesty is an artist himself and can draw and paint. Yesterday morning the Amir was pleased to favour Mr. D. B. Dinshaw, of the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, by allowing him to show to his Majesty some of the rich pictures his gallery contained. The Amir selected some pictures out of the lot relating to natural scenery. His Majesty seemed most fond of seascapes, and landscapes.

GUARD ON THE RIDGE.

A guard of 100 rank and file, with one British and two Native Officers, under the Command of Lieutenant Adlar, mounted at H. M. the Amir's residence on the Ridge since the day of his arrival and remained there until yesterday afternoon when they were relieved by another guard consisting of a like number and supplied by the same regiment. The present guard is commanded by Lieutenant Gore,

AT THE MOTOR SHOW.

In the afternoon His Majesty attended the Motor Gymkhana on the Marine Lines, maidan The Amir motored into the enclosure accompanied by Lady Jenkins and was seated in the special Shamiana where His Excellency Lord Lamington was sitting. The Afghan Padshah looked very much interested in the different competitions by various classes of motor cars. His Majesty walked right into the judges' enclosure, conducted by Mrs. Mayer, one of the lady Judges, when the "appearance judging" was held. The Amir minutely examined all the cars and was very keen as to details and accessories of cars. At 7 p.m. His Majesty left the Motor Gymkhana for his bungalow.

His Majesty dined last night at the Yacht Club as the guest of Sir A. MacMahon. Covers were laid for twenty-two.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Afghan Officers at the Quetta Staff College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 22.

The *Pioneer* says:—"The Amir, we understand, is inclined to send to India some of his young Sirdars with a view to their receiving military instruction. He has been so impressed by the parades held in his honour at the various stations and by the thoroughness of all work done by the troops, that more than once he has spoken of the advantages to be gained by improving the education of his own Officers. In Afghanistan there are no Military Schools or Colleges with Staffs of Instructors, and the Officers of the Army are practically all self-taught. Discipline and drill are consequently of a shadowy kind and it is only natural that the fighting qualities of a race are strengthened by deep patriotic and religious feelings that make them formidable enemies. If the Amir's Army were leavened by Officers who had undergone instructions in India, its efficiency would be greatly increased, and the defensive strength of the country as a whole, raised to a much higher level than at present. Should His Majesty see fit on his return to Kabul to formulate definite proposals, we are sure that the Government of India would receive them sympathetically. There would be no difficulty experienced in teaching young Afghan Officers something more than the rudiments of their profession and they would certainly be apt and intelligent pupils. A big cantonment would be the best place in which to form an instructional class, as practical work could be carried on under most favourable conditions. Quetta would seem to be admirably suited for the purpose, particularly as a Staff College will shortly be opened there."

CROP REPORTS.

Week Ending 16th February.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

The crop reports for the week ending February 16th record general rain over North-west and Central India, and the cloudy weather and absence of sunshine are doing some damage to the crops.

There are seventy-one thousand persons in receipt of relief in the Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur Districts of Bengal, but in East Bengal and the United Provinces the numbers are inconsiderable.

TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

Departure for Southampton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 22.

The hired Transport "Dongola" sailed hence for Southampton yesterday. She took away 1,679 troops, Officers and families—all told

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

STARTLING RESULT.

The Caucus Wins.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE VOTING.

Yesterday morning, as notified, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad appeared before Mr. W. D. Sheppard to tender him their objections against Thursday's votings. Several Justices assembled in the Council Hall to see how these objections would be received by Mr. Sheppard. But Mr. Sheppard told them, as well as the reporters, that it was not a public meeting and that he would hear the objections "in camera."

Upon this, Drs. N. N. Katrak and D. B. P. Master sent in their written protests to Mr. Sheppard stating that they had a right as candidates to be present at the hearing of the objections,

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy was asked to put down his objections in black and white. This he did, and in it pointed out at the outset that according to the true intent of the Legislature expressed in section 29 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the power and duty of deciding as to the validity of votes and to declare which votes were valid and which were not valid, was given to, and was vested in, the Chairman of the meeting of the Justices, and that in exercising that power and performing that duty regard must be had to the rules of the Common Law of England in the absence of any provision in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, similar to that contained in the District Municipal Act. He further contended that all the votes given by all the Justices at their meeting on Thursday in favour of all the candidates were invalid inasmuch as the votes were given at the poll which was taken 8 days after the day fixed for the Justices' election by the Municipal Commissioner under Sections 22 and 25 of the the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, viz. Wednesday the 13th day of February 1907, instead of seven days after the day fixed for the election as required by Section 27 of the said Act. Mr. Bhaishanker contended that the votes given to Mr. Harrison's party were open to objection and liable to be refused having regard to the explicit terms of a Government Resolution dated Bombay Castle 16th July 1902.

Here Mr. Bhaishanker quoted the Resolution in question which was to the affect that "His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to direct that no officer of Government of any department or grade in the service should interfere directly on indirectly with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies or attempt to influence or direct the action of those bodies in any way and that no indication be given by any official of the manner in which he himself personally intended to vote."

Mr. Bhaishanker's further arguments were that Mr. H. G. Gell, the Police Commissioner; Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Collector of Bombay and Mr. F. C. Harrison, the Accountant General, gave clear indications of the manner in which they themselves personally intended to vote at the said election in direct contravention of the said Resolution of Government and had in fact interfered with the free choice of candidates by elective bodies and had influenced and directed the actions of those bodies.

Mr. Bhaishanker then assigned reasons why he objected to the voting papers tendered by Mr. Naoroji Manockji Wadia and by Mr. Narayan Trimbuck Vaidya.

Mr. Bhaishanker contended that Mr. Wadia had not given his votes in accordance with the practice followed in such elections by the Justices ever since the time the Bombay City Municipal Act came into operation, in as much as he failed to put his own initials against his name in the list of Justices published in the Municipal Election Roll. Mr. Wadia had admitted that the voting paper he personally delivered was not signed by him at the meeting as required by clause (b) sec., 29 of the said Act. Mr. Wadia had also failed to put his initials against the name or names of candidates for whom he voted. Mr. Vaidya had failed to tender and deliver his voting paper personally to the Chairman.

Mr. Bhaishanker, in conclusion, remarked that as he had had no opportunity to refer to all the voting papers handed to the Chairman by the voters, he was unable to append and deliver a complete lis of the persons who did and who did not receive the approved form of voting papers by putting their initials in the list published in the Municipal Election Roll. He, therefore, reserved his right to urge objections based on those points.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad also submitted in writing his objections against the acceptance of voting papers, prepared, filled in and signed, as alleged by him, outside the meeting. His arguments were much the same as those advanced by him at the Thursday's meeting. In support of his arguments, Mr. Setalwad quoted the last para. from the Government Gazette Notification re the election, which said that the voting-papers should be signed and personally delivered at the meeting.

These two protests were recorded,

The work of the scrutineers was proceeded with shortly after ten o'clock, and it lasted till six in the evening, when it was officially announced that in all 453 Justices had tendered in their votes. This number included 156 Europeans, 105 Parsees, 102 Hindus, 61 Mahomedans, 20 Portuguese and Jews.

Shortly after 6 p. m. the result of the election was declared officially. The whole "Caucus" party with the exception of Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati was declared successful. The sixteenth successful candidate was Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.

The names of all the candidates with the number of votes secured by them, are as follows:—

Mr H. G. Gell	337
Mr. Rustamji J. Jeejeebhoy	297
Mr. James MacDonald	296
Sir Sassoon David	287
Mr. G. W. Hatch	283
Mr. Cowasjee J. Readymoney	281
Mr. F. C. Harrison	280
Mr. J. A. D. McBain	274
Mr. N. V. Mandlik	269
Mr. T. M. Kajiji	264
Mr. D. J. Ferreira	261
Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail	261
Mr. Pherozc C. Sethna	260
Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya	254
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit	243
Mr. Haji Sooleman A. Wabed	242
The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta	231
Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati	230
Dr. A. G. Viegas	211
Mr. Bhagvandas Narotumdas	197
Khan Bahadur Darashsh Chichgar	190
Dr. N. Katrak	188
Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia	180
Dr. D. B. P. Master	169
Mr. Calliandas Keshavedas	167
Mr. C. M. Cursetjee	160
Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani	145
Mr. Husein B. Tyabji	129
Mr. R. V. J. Shunkerseth	109

The first sixteen candidates are declared successful.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES.

The election of two Municipal Councillors by Fellows of the Bombay University takes place in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday next from 4 to 6 p. m. The following four candidates have been nominated for the two seats:—

Principal W. H. Sharp, proposed by the Rev. F. Dreckmann, also by Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy and Rao Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni.

Khan Bahadur Jamsetji Ardasir Dalal, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Mackickon Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh; and seconded by Lieut Col Dimmock, Mr. Manekjee Dorabjee Kanga and Mr. Manchashanker Jivanram Vakil.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, proposed by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and seconded by the Hon. Mr H. S. Dikshit and Mr. James McDonald.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir P. M Mehta, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; and seconded by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit Dr. Kavasjee Edaljee Dadachanjee, and Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22

The following Officers will shortly be sent out to the Agricultural Department of India. Their posting have not yet been settled, but Mr. Howlett, 2nd Imperial Entomologist; Mr. Annett, Supernumerary Chemist and Mr. Graham, Supernumerary Botanist will probably proceed to the Research Institute at Pusa.

Mr. Kerral, 2nd Deputy Director of Agriculture to Bombay.

Mr. Wright, Botanist, to Bengal, and,

Mr. Buttenshaw, Botanist, to Burma.

THE Bank of Bengal statement for the week is more favourable than it was for last week, but there has been no change in the Bank Rate from the 9 per cent fixed on the 6th of December last.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, FEBRUARY 19.

THE LUNGAR.

HYDERABAD was *en fete* to-day on account of the unique annual function. Since last evening, people have been pouring into the City from the neighbouring villages, passing the night under trees, in open spaces, and in nooks and corners, in order not to miss the chance of witnessing the Lungar Processions, which means the annual parade of all His Highness the Nizam's Troops, both Regular and Irregular—the event of the year. The City and Suburbs were astir from early morning, and by 10 o'clock thousands of sightseers of all ages, classes, and denominations, male and female, lined the roads over which the procession had to pass, and the houses on both sides were packed from floor to roof, some house-owners reaping a good harvest and collecting as much rent in half a day as they would, under ordinary circumstances, in a year, while the less fortunate sightseers, who had neither friends nor money, accommodated themselves on trees and walls and the sides of the roads. The elite assembled by invitation at the Minister's Palace, and by 11 o'clock there was a string of carriages and motors from Chudderghat, Secunderabad, and Bolarum.

The origin of the Lungar dates back 300 years and is thus chronicled in the *Thariq-i Farishta* ("History of the Deccan") by Mahomed Kassim Farishta and in other historical books. When Sultan Abdullah, of the Kutub Shahi Dynasty of Golconda, was a boy of 10 or 12 years of age, he set out one morning for a ride on an elephant. The usual retinue was in attendance, but as soon as the Prince took his seat, the elephant became fractious and bolted away with the Prince on his back. The palace staff was immediately thrown into a state of consternation and the mother of the Prince, in her anxiety, devoutly prayed and took a vow to the "Allum" of Hussain that if her son returned safe and sound, she would make an elephant chain of gold and present it at the shrine of the "Allum." It is also said that she directed small bags of refreshment and mugs of water to be tied to the branches of the trees all over the jungles, so that the royal child might avail himself of these wherever the elephant might be disposed to stand, thus providing against hunger and thirst. Shikaries and others were sent out in various directions and by the evening the elephant was brought back with the Prince on him, who had suffered no mishap. The Queen, in fulfilment of the vow, caused a gold chain (*lungar*) to be made, all the goldsmiths in and about the City being requisitioned to make the various links, and the elephant was led by this gold chain, with the Prince on his back and accompanied by other offerings, to the Shrine of the Allum, where the chain was taken off the elephant and the links distributed amongst the poor with other offerings of thanksgiving. This event happened to take place on the 5th day of Moharum, and since then the anniversary of the event has been kept up to the present day. The sacred spot is what is now known as Hussain-i-Allum or the Ashurkhana in the City. *Lungar* literally means a chain, and the actual ceremony connected with it is observed on the night of the 6th Moharum, The Paigah (feudal) and other chiefs and nobles assemble at the Panch Mahla, which is one of His Highness' City Palaces, whence they start in procession at about 9 o'clock to the Hussain i-Allum, on reaching which *nuzzars* are offered, and cloth, food, and money are distributed in behalf of His Highness as well as in their own behalf. This custom has become a religious ceremony and is observed by the whole community, rich and poor alike, but the chain is made of lace or silk; and those parents who take a vow at the time of ailment or other occasion of their children, observe it to-day by adorning the children with these chains round their body and distributing alms to the poor, the ceremony being popularly known as making the child a "fakir"!

The elaborate arrangements of the day connected with the parade of the troops are, however, later innovations, the assemblage at the Minister's Palace being still more modern, having been originated by the Great Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, who made it a day for entertaining Europeans as guests of the State.

The procession of the troops commenced at 12 o'clock from Mahomed Shakoor's Masjid and took the usual route through the Minister's "Julukhana," out by the Peshkari Palace road, and then past the Panch Mahla Palace as far as the Char Minar, whence they separated and went to their respective quarters. It was about 4 o'clock by the time the Regular Forces (which are followed by the Irregulars) had marched past the Minister's Palace, where there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen from the Residency, Chudderghat, and the Secunderabad and Bolarum Garrisons, chief among whom were the Hon'ble the Resident and Mrs. Bailey. The guests were received by the Minister, and nothing that was required for their comfort and happiness was unthought of or omitted by Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur.

THE MILITARY MINISTER.

A special order was issued by His Highness yesterday in connection with the Lungar, commanding the Prime Minister to conduct, in addition to his own duties, those appertaining to the office of Assistant Minister, Military Department, until further orders, consequent on the demise of the late Officiating Military Muin-ul-Muham the Nawab Zaffar Jung Shams-ul-Mulk. This order is regarded as significant, as it sets at rest the rumours which had been current regarding the successor to the late Nawab. The Muin-ul-Muhamship of the Military Department has always been attached to the Peshkari, but on the appointment as Prime Minister of Sir Kishen Pershad, Bahadur, it was conferred upon the late Nawab Zaffar Jung.

There was also another order issued by His Highness the previous day regarding the date of the Hijri month Moharum. The new moon was seen here on Thursday last and Friday was calculated as the 1st of Moharum, arrangements being made accordingly; but subsequently intimation was received from various places that the "chand" was seen on Wednesday evening, which has thrown the month one day back. In order, however, not to disturb the Moharum arrangements, it has been ordered by His Highness that they should be continued as originally arranged up to the 10th, after which date the change in the date will be brought into force, that is, the 11th of Moharum, as originally calculated, will be the 12th. It may be mentioned in this connection that the system of regulating the month by seeing the *chand* is of great inconvenience to the public in various ways. All the ceremonies of the Mahomedan community are based upon it, and the public holidays naturally depend upon the same. To avoid as much inconvenience as possible, in olden times, arrangements were made for receiving timely intimation from various places as to the appearance of the New Moon. Latterly, this appears to have been ignored, and it would therefore be of great practical importance if the old system were revived of obtaining timely information about the new moon, as in former times.

NEW RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Curtailment of Expenditure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 22.

Curtailment of Railway expenditure in the forthcoming financial year must affect the work upon frontier strategical lines. The Shilmon extension project may possibly be proceeded with, although the question of alignment beyond mile 300 has not yet been settled. But the Kurram Valley line is not likely to be taken in hand This being the case the conversion of the metre gauge from Kashalgarh to Thall can, says the "Pioneer," stand over for the present though, when the bridge over the Indus is finished, the section from the river to Kohat should be converted forthwith. This would place Kohat in direct communication with Rawalpindi without break of gauge, and the strategical advantages gained thereby would be considerable.

The projected railway through Cutch, which would give direct route between Bombay and Karachi, is also one that has its strategical as well as its commercial side. But it will be impossible to allot funds for it. As the decision regarding its alignment has still to be made, the delay will not involve any of the loss which follows when construction work is suddenly suspended.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. BALFOUR'S LEADERSHIP.

Lord Goschen's Death.

THE WADIA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8

AT Hull a week ago Mr. Balfour replied at length to the attacks that have been so frequent of late on his leadership. These attacks emanate entirely from the Tariff Reform Section of the Unionist party. The other side are content—at any rate they are silent. If Mr. Balfour had been free he might have chosen some more fitting occasion on which to answer the complaints of his dissatisfied followers. The fact that his speech was delivered at a meeting in support of a pronounced Free Trader, Sir Henry Seymour King, may possibly have something to do with the refusal in certain quarters to endorse Mr. Austen Chamberlain's "optimism as regards Mr. Balfour's convictions and intentions." The leader of the Opposition refuses to provide his party with a cut and dried programme and he gives good reasons for his refusal. "Programmes," he says "may have their purposes and may have their uses, but I only know that when my opponents start on elaborate programmes as they did at Newcastle on a former occasion it fills me with rejoicing; and I conceive, if I were to follow that example, there would be corresponding jubilation in the ranks of our opponents." He is accused of maintaining an "ominous silence" with reference to fiscal reform, but those who bring this accusation forget how his time has been occupied since the General Election and that his principal work as leader of the Opposition is in the House of Commons. He cannot understand why a "monthly bulletin" is required of his opinions on the Tariff question. He still retains the views to which he has so frequently given public utterance, but does not believe in the policy of roughly driving every single man who

even less to their liking." *Sans doute.* It is very sad but none the less true that here in England, though we are not so democratic as our Colonial cousins are an ex-Indian satrap is not so important as the local grocer. In the later eighties a very interesting paper on the subject of Australasia—not Australia only — as a field for Anglo-Indian colonisation was read at the Society of Arts by the late Sir Edward Braddon who after completing his career as an Indian official settled down in Tasmania as landowner and never for one moment regretted doing so. Indeed, when he was sent to England as Agent-General for Tasmania he sighed for his beloved colony and went back as soon as he could. He admitted that in London there are means of intellectual improvement, art, study, and general entertainment that are unrivalled as to scope and excellent as to quality. But these advantages as he well pointed out are nothing to the man who is "buried in Bath or Cheltenham or some less known country place" and—this is perhaps the worst of all—but little to him who living in London cannot afford to indulge in expensive pleasures.

THE GURKHAS OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN INDIA.

In referring last week to the paper on the "Bhils of Western India' contributed to the Indian Section of the Society mentioned above by Captain Ernest Barnes, I called attention to Colonel C. E. Yate's protest against the new policy of depriving the Bhil Corps of their cantonments in their own hills. In this connection another point has been raised by Colonel Duncan Pitcher who spent a portion of his service in India in the Bhil country. The cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps is borne, practically, by the following Native States:—Gwalior, Dewas, Dhar, Jaora, Jhabua, Barwani, and Ali Rajpur, who between them pay about Rs. 4,15,585 per annum, the British Government contributing only Rs. 6,828 per annum. Holkar formerly contributed, but compounded a few years ago by a payment in cash. Now that Sirdarpur has been abandoned as a station and the Corps transferred to Imperial Service at Indore with detachments at distant Nowgong and Sutna in Bundelkhand, while the Native States in question are deprived of the security from Bhil aggression and unrest which their contribution were arranged to insure. Those contributions should, Colonel Pitches contends, altogether cease unless we wish to have our good faith doubted. He recalls a remark made by the great Duke of Wellington when the Supreme Government made to him a proposal which in his opinion amounted to a breach of faith towards Dowlat Rao Sindia. The Duke, or as he then was Sir Arthur Wellesley, replied that he would rather our possessions went than that we should lose our reputation for good faith. With reference to the delocalisation which Colonel Yate disapproves Colonel Pitcher says:—"A friend who witnessed the final march out of the Bhil Corps from Sirdarpur describes the scene as a most trying one from the crowds of wailing women and children who followed for some two miles and had at last to be forcibly driven away. Desertions had begun and are likely to continue." Captain Barnes's paper together with the interesting discussion to which it gave rise, is published in this week's number of the Society's *Journal*. The proceedings also contain the highly interesting notes on Bhil customs communicated by Colonel Edward Bignell, who lived for twenty years amongst these survivors of pre-civilised India and exercised great influence over them.

THE PARSEE CAUSE CELEBRE.

The papers have made as much copy as possible out of the case of Hall vr. Wadia and the less sedate journals have embellished their reports of the daily proceedings before Mr. Justice Phillimore with such headings as the following:—"Grandma-in-Law and the Parsee's List of grievances." The action, it will be remembered, was brought by Mrs. J. P. Hall to recover damages from Mr. C. N. Wadia, who is married to the lady's grand-daughter, for the breach of an agreement, by which she undertook, in consideration of the payment of £900 a year, to provide a home for the defendant and Mrs. Wadia for seven years. The total amount claimed appears to have been £3,790 plus £225 due for one quarter's allowance unpaid. The defendant who pleaded justification for putting an end to the arrangement, paid £1,000 into Court and the Court ordered him to pay £2,472-11-6. A stay of execution has, however, been granted on payment of costs. As the case is or may be, if there is an appeal, sub-judice, any detailed comments even if the affair called for them would be out of place, but most persons reading the evidence will be surprised the matter was ever brought into Court. The compact entered into by Mrs. Hall and Mr. Wadia may not have been altogether a wise one—as the Judge observed even if the plaintiff and her daughter had behaved like angels from India, whatever that behaviour may be, the position of the defendant and his young wife was a very difficult one—but the dispute was eminently one for a private settlement. The Judge expressed astonishment that the defendant should have been served with a writ at the house in Cromwell road just before his departure for India, but seemed equally surprised that Mr. Wadia should have been aggrieved, because on one occasion he had to carry his travelling bag upstairs. Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree was a prominent witness in the case and it was he, as he informed the court, who introduced Mr. Wadia to the Halls. Sir Muncherjee, as he pointed out, himself lived with them as a paying guest almost from the time he first came to this country. In explaining the arrangement to move from the small house in Cromwell Crescent to the bigger place in Cromwell road, Sir Muncherjee said the defendant knew that he could not live comfortably or with self-respect in Bombay. In his evidence Mr. Wadia said that on one occasion the plaintiff told a friend that his wife could not go to India because she would not be received. His counsel asked: When your wife went to India, was she well received by the Parsee as well as the English community? Mr. Wadia replied: "She was well received by the English community. I had not much friendliness with the Parsee community, because I have been brought up in England and all my friends out there are English."

The Judge asked him if he had soothed his mother before his wife went out. "Yes, she was quite pacified" was the answer. Mr. Justice Phillimore seems to have been frightened by Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree's name, which is certainly not easily pronounceable by an Englishman who has not lived in India or mixed much with Indians. When Miss Hall was in the witness-box and mentioned Sir Muncherjee's name, the Judge intimated that throughout the case he proposed to call "that distinguished gentleman the Parsee Baronet for short," whereupon Counsel said: "He is only a Knight my Lord." And the learned occupant of the Bench sorrowfully rejoined: "I had forgotten whether he was a knight or a baronet."

PHILANTHROPY AND HONOURS.

Mr. Justice Phillimore's is not the only court in which there has been a reference to knighthoods and baronetcies this week. Some time ago the King's Colonials otherwise known as the London Imperial Yeomanry wanted funds and then their Commandant Colonel Willoughby Wallace looked about for a millionaire with sufficient patriotism and public spirit to provide the needed money. A benefactor was forthcoming in the person of Mr. James Horlick "not unconnected with malted Milk" who subscribed £5,000 and was made an honorary member of the regiment. Out of this sprang the curious case which was decided before the Lord Chief Justice on Monday. The Plaintiff was an accountant named Warmington and the Defendant Colonel Wallace. According to the former's story if he succeeded in getting a contribution of £5,000 he was to receive a commission of 5 per cent. and the donor was to have his name put before the Colonel of the regiment (the Prince of Wales) for a knighthood. It was also alleged that Mr. Holick said that "if it came to a baronetcy," he would, advance a further sum of £10,000 to £12,000 and also provide the King's Colonials with a drill hall. When the Colonel submitted himself for cross-examination he was asked plainly whether he told the Plaintiff that anyone who gave a large donation to the funds of the regiment would get a knighthood. "Certainly not" was the answer. I said that if anyone subscribed a large sum I would see his name was put forward for recognition. I quote what followed:—

Was the knighthood discussed with Mr. Horlick?—Certainly not.

Never mentioned?—Certainly not.

Did you ever mention it to Mr. Horlick at all?—Mr. Horlick may have said to me.—The Lord Chief Justice: You had better answer the question, Did you ever mention a knighthood to Mr. Horlick?—I think I told him he could not possibly expect a knighthood, but that I would put his name before the Colonel of the regiment, the Prince of Wales. Counsel:—In discussing this matter with the plaintiff in the first instance, in effect, did you convey to him that he was to offer a knighthood as an inducement to a large subscription?—Most emphatically, so. Did you discuss the possibility of a baronetcy?—No. Did you go to inspect a site in South London for a proposed drill hall or headquarters of the regiment?—Yes. The Lord Chief Justice: Did Mr. Horlick and Mr. Edmonds go with you when you visited this site?—Yes. The Lord Chief Justice: You must have had some object in taking him down to the site. I suppose you did think they might buy it? Yes, I hoped he might. Counsel: Was that purchase to be made by him if a certain event took place?—There were no conditions. The Lord Chief Justice: Was anything said about a baronetcy?—No, nothing at all. Counsel: Mr. Horlick has not purchased the site—has he?—No. The Mr. Edmonds referred to is a solicitor who, it appeared, had received £500 from Mr. Horlick for the introduction of which £93-10 was paid to plaintiff. Lord Alverstone in summing up said that "unpleasant incidents had been introduced into the course of the case as to the inducement offered to Mr. Horlick to be generous with his money, and one could not help regretting that a gentleman in the high position of Colonel Wallace, an officer of great reputation, should have mixed himself up in a transaction when he knew something had passed between Edmonds and Horlick which would induce the latter to pay the former £500. Of course that did not touch the question in the case whether defendant had promised plaintiff in certain circumstances to pay him a commission, but it was a matter that the jury as citizens would regret—this idea of trafficking in honours, which were intended and only given as a reward for meritorious services." The special jury returned a verdict for defendant, and plaintiff has to pay the cost out of the £90 odd he received as his share of the introduction honorarium. Much as all right-thinking and honest people will agree with the very proper sentiments expressed by the Lord Chief Justice—his concluding words, if sincere, betray an innocence which is simply sublime. Thank Goodness a large part of the charity which is a distinguishing characteristic of our race is disinterested, but it is notorious that lage sums are subscribed for certain public objects in expectation of "honours" and would not be subscribed if honours were not expected.

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the agony column of the *Times*:—

21 years ago a Lady, coming from London, Abandoned, in Brussels, a Little Girl, two months old. Reward to anyone giving information about this person.—50, Rue du Tyrol, Brussels.

Quite a lady.

Although in the past session of Parliament Mr. Galloway's curiosity about matters Indian did not seem to be quite so great as usual, he was still *fasile princeps* as a heckler. The questions he asked totalled 313! As a talker, however, Mr. Balfour won the palm, or as some would say, was the chief offender. His speeches pass out to 511 columns of Hansard. Mr. Birrell's oratorical output amounted to 242 columns. Poor Mr. Speaker!

MADAME OTWAY.

A thoroughly enjoyable musical treat of an exceptionally high order was in store for those who attended Madame Hester Otway's last concert. Madame Otway is the fortunate possessor of a beautiful contralto voice of great purity and sweetness, while the charm of her singing is further intensified by the exquisite 'finish' of her style, and her never failing correctness of expression in rendering the true sentiment of words and music. Her versatility is also noticeable, and she seems equally at home in songs of every language and of such widely different character as Gluck's "Che fare"? (Orfeo), which was given by special request, and "Brown Eyes," Teresa del Riego's dainty and charming ballad. But Madame Otway's most striking success was achieved in Schubert's "Der Wanderer," a noble song exceedingly well rendered with the requisite dramatic intensity and force. To an imperative encore, she responded with a charming French chansonette, redolent of the breath of Spring. "Lewis's Consecration," (Aylward), an old favourite, was heartily greeted, and an additional attraction to a delightful rendering was Herr Schmuck's sympathetic violin obligato. In the second part of the programme, Madame Otway contributed del Riego's "The Bell", an unusual and characteristic ballad. The first and second verses are sung in strict time entirely on one note, to imitate the tolling of the bell, while to the piano is given a bread and striking accompaniment of full chords; the last verse, however, pealing forth in triumphant melody, gave Madame Otway a good opportunity of revealing her full, pure, and powerful notes. As an encore she gave that beautiful, but hauntingly sad melody, Tosti's "Goodbye".

Mr. Clement Robinson played Chaminade's characteristic and fascinating "automne," with much expression and Mrs. Millard's rendering of a "Polonaise" by Chopin was, deservedly, warmly received. Mr. Gillett possesses a powerful bass voice of pleasing quality, but his rendering of a novel, if not new song, "Melisande in the Wood" (Alma Gosta) was deficient in light and shade, and lacking in variety of effect, while he took his recall song, "To Anthea," at too slow a pace. He gave a good rendering, however, in the first part of the programme, of that stirring song, "Nelson's geese sailing" (Lohr). Of Mr. Arnold Schmuck's violin-playing commendation would be an impertinence; he is well known to all as a thorough musician, and his violin Solos "Le Desir" and "Masur Mlynarski" (Schubert) revealed the consummate artist and called forth a well-merited encore. A word of praise too, is due to the excellent, and most sympathetic, piano accompaniment played by Miss Schmuck. Miss Russell's voice was heard to good effect in Hope Temple's "In sweet September," a charming song, well sung. We shall hope to hear her again at future concerts. Mr. A. T. Cooper had chosen Westerby's spirited "Border Ballad," and rendered it excellently with the necessary dash, fire and verve.

THE BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to protest against the manner in which "non-members" were treated at the above show? I attended this afternoon with two other members of my family, and paid Rupees two each for admission, and about 3 p.m., we felt a desire for the usual cup of tea, but were dismayed to learn that although there were two Refreshment Tents, they were for "*Members only*" and we, as outsiders, were compelled to sit unrefreshed the whole afternoon, or go outside.

Although I am an old resident of the East, this is my first visit to Bombay, but I can remember that from years ago it enjoyed an unenviable reputation for paltry class snobbishness, so much, that people when they wished to assume an appearance of importance used to contract their features, straighten themselves up, and say, "Bombay," and I also remember when the P. and O. Coy. used to send one of their smallest ships, such as the "Avoca," "Ottawa," or "Aden" (the first) once a month from Point d'Galle to Australia, and a Bombay man could not travel in the same ship as an Australian but, *O tempora O mores*, now once a fortnight the high and mighty of Bombay have to play second fiddle to the Australians at Aden

If visitors to the sacrosanct city of Bombay are not good enough to be placed on an equality with the Bombay people, then it should also have been a breach of caste to take their money for admission to the show; but to take their money and then relegate them to an inferior position was a distinct insult. I am astonished that under the present conditions, with such a cosmopolitan population, such a contemptible spirit should still exist.—Your &c.

N. S. ALDRICK,
Japanese Counsul, Wellington, New Zealand.
Bombay, February 21.

P. S.—I am not an Australian nor even a resident of Australia.

N. S. A.

THE ARCHDEACON, KALA JAGAHS, AND BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Precisely. No doubt, the Archdeacon said nice things. There was jam with the pill, but the pill was the main thing. Captain Metcalfe's speech was neither an honour nor a pleasure to me to read. The version he gives is correct. His letter to you is on a par with it and illustrates what I said. I do not doubt you know your own business and do not require that he should endeavour to teach you. That is the very thing I complained of both with regard to him and the Archdeacon. Again I say: "Let the cobbler stick to his last."—Yours, &c.,

ANABEL.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED. "B. G."]

THE Annual Regimental Sports of the 1st South Wales Borderers will be held on the 4st, 5th and 6th proximo.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

And How to Abate Them.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters received by Editor up to the evening of the 19th instant are still in the competition.

XXXIX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Brief as has been my sojourn in this city, the mainfold inconveniences which I have experienced during the period, would suggest every sober-minded citizen to give vent to his feelings with a view to the same being remedied by the powers that be.

There is no denying that by starting this competition re Nuisances, you will have done a world of good to the public of Bombay at large. Complaints such as these generally fall on deaf ears as the authorities, having onerous duties to attend to, consider these complaints as frivolous.

Of course no two competitors will have the same ten nuisances, thus exposing several such extant with the result I hope that some of the crying ones at least will be remedied.

No city in the world is perfect in itself. Bombay therefore can be no exception. It has also its merits and demerits. In this letter I propose pointing out to the best of my power and perception the ten standing nuisances that are prevalent in this 'urbs prima in India.' I may have inadvertently, or more through sheer ignorance, omitted one or the other nuisance of a graver sort and in order to fill in the matter proposed, dealt with minor ones. In that case I beg to be forgiven.

The chief that stands in bold relief is the 'smoke nuisance.' The accumulated smoke of the hundred and one factories and mills, and the thousand and one houses go towards making Bombay for ever a dull and misty city. To an admirer of nature the hope of meeting with a beautiful azure sky is precluded forever. Wherein then does Bombay merit the epithet of 'the beautiful.' But may we not vindicate its rights to that name? Compel the several owners of the mills and factories to use the smoke-consuming apparatuses. In the countries of Europe and America these useful contrivances are forced upon the manufactories rather than endanger the health of the people by their breathing in an atmosphere of smoke and soot. Bakeries and private dwellings may also be forced either to use coal or similar smoke consumers.

Let us turn to nuisance No. 2. which from the simple fact of its being absent in country life, makes city life the more unbearable. I allude to the practice of the people living in houses along the streets of throwing refuse, dirt, remains of food, and every imaginable dirty stuff, into the streets below. On more than one occasion I was compelled to run home and change into a new suit of clothes simple because a bucketful of filthy stinking water was administered to me as an unpleasant shower bath. I have seen many a friend and stranger in the same sad predicament also. We might remedy this evil by providing each house with a tiny bin or placing a large municipal one in close proximity to the building. Into these the refuse etc., after being collected in each household, could be thrown in paper bundles. The rolling up of this rubbish is suggested with a view to the prevention of nauseous smells emanating later on from the bin and secondly of guarding against its flying about in all directions when dry. After the bins have been cleared daily they should be disinfected with carbolic acid or chloride of lime.

Nuisance No 3 consists in the annoying fact that little children dirty the lanes of this city by answering the major call of nature by the roadside. It is truly a sickening sight and I have know a lady friend of mine suffering from indigestion by seeing this nuisance. Then again the children in question (if I may be permitted to call twelve year old brats such) seem to be dead to all sense of shame and fear. Chancing to see a 'big youngster' at this trick I cast a stern look at him, but he cooly proceeded with his operation and had even the audacity of holding out an exceptionally long tongue at one. Of course there is an alternative left to you to avoid this viz:—by walking in the centre of the road, but how in the name of goodness can one keep the middle line when in avoiding being run over by buggies and carts, he has to fall to the other alternative, viz. keep to the sides and consequently burn his patent shoes.

This state of things can easily be made to discontinue, I think, if the parents of these children be warned against such actions, and if the police were advised to be more vigilant and stern. To catch persistent violators detective police may be employed with advantage.

Dust-clouds raised by every gust of wind, blinding every man in the streets, I am pleased to call nuisance No. 4. We leave our houses with tidy and well brushed clothes, but, pray in what state do we enter our offices or destination? After being half-blinded, quite irritated, and to crown all, covered all over with dust, we make our progress through the streets. Watering the roads more frequently, I dare say, will sweep off this trouble. I am aware that the Municipality does water the roads at about 8 or 9 a.m. (S. T.) I do not see the need of their doing this at that time. The whole night's dew, I should say, sufficiently saturates the dust on the streets to prevent it from flying about. Why not reserve this watering till 11 a.m. and then do so again at 2 p.m. and repeat it as they do at 5 p.m. (S. T.) This timing will certainly in a measure lessen the dust nuisance.

The increasing number of beggars and vagrants is another of these standing nuisances. This greatly reflects discredit upon such a city as Bombay. To prevent this influx of beggars the Poor Law must be revised and enforced, compelling all able-bodied men, who have taken up mendicity as a profession, to work. Vagrants should be sent to work-houses and lawless characters put into houses of correction. Under this head, I may introduce the lepers, cripples, the aged and the blind that are encountered in such numbers in the streets. Each of these classes must be sent to their respective asylums. It is a revolting sight to behold these wretched people on the wayside; but the worst is that if one does not look out when turning some sharp corner, he is sure to come plump face to face with some hideous leper. Such contagious people must be forced into asylums and if the existing ones be insufficient new ones, provided for by Government philanthropic aid, will soon be forthcoming to back up such laudable intentions.

We will see now the 6th nuisance that harasses the poor citizens of Bombay. Almost everyone must have experienced on passing by gullies and gutters that their olfactory organs have been invariably assailed by poisonous vapours and obnoxious smells. The filthy accumulations consisting for the most part of putrefying animal and vegetable matter, give off poisonous particles which cause the most dangerous polution of the air we breathe. This then consequently produces the fatal and destructive diseases. If such matters cannot be carried off by drainage, (which is the best remedy) they should continually disinfect these gutters and lanes with carbolic acid or chloride of lime. There has hardly ever been an outbreak of typhus fever in any locality which could not be traced to the diffusion of this kind of poison in the air, so true is this, that such a fever is now popularly called drain-fever. A little extra rigour and vigilance on the part of the muccadams of the halalcores while flushing the lanes, is bound to produce the desired effect.

We now turn our attention to level-crossings which are recognised as one of the most intolerable nuisances of modern civilization. We daily notice how traffic is impeded nay even brought to a dead stop sometimes for hours together, during the time that a train goes by. And really a man must be armed with the patience of Job to wait there all the time that a lengthy goods train takes to pass at its snail like speed. In order to remedy this evil I see no other way clear except that the lines should be bridged over or, which is much better, construct overhead railways. By the latter suggestion I do not mean that the whole line should be so treated, but at least the comparatively small part that runs across the city. Hereby every facility will be given to the traffic and all will walk below in peace hardly conscious of the puffing iron horse above. Our sensitive brethren of the Fort, Bombay, have done away with one crying nuisance which their brethern outside the Fort have not been privileged to get rid of yet. I refer to the tom-toming, ting-donging and yelling of our Hindu brother. In my opinion it is more an exercise in lung-testing than decent singing they enjoy. But be that as it may, they should at least, have their riot upto some reasonable hour and not go on during the whole night, thus inconveniencing all peaceful citizens around, and depriving them after their hard day's work of a few hours' rest. Stringent laws should be enacted prohibiting any noise being made after 12 midnight (S. T.) The police should be entrusted with greater power in enforcing these laws.

Turning to Nuisance No. 9 we see that throughout Bombay, excepting part of the Fort, houses are overcrowded. A number of people live huddled together in one little house and that too devoid of ventilation, and light sometimes. The dire effect of this, viewed from a sanitary and social standpoint, may be easily imagined than described. When a few hours' attendance at Church or some public meeting often makes people faint and weary from the effects of breathing the same heated and poisoned air, what must be the consequences to people living for years together in small and close dwellings? Physicians are heard constantly crying out against this deplorable state of affairs. They say that such fatal diseases as consumption and scrofulous disorders are due to all this. Houses should be built so as to admit plenty of light as well as fresh air. Light acts as a stimulus to the nervous system, quickens the mind, and promotes activity of the whole body. The Government, which is always ready to redress any evil endangering the health of the people, should see to the building of chawls on modern lines, thus accommodating the people, rather than allow them to pull on a wretched existence in these human dens.

Last but not least comes the rather noisome nuisance that must needs have been encountered by one and all of the numerous population of Bombay whatever be his creed or nationality. I refer to the bhunghee or public scavenger that moves about so freely in this atmosphere of city life. He goes about practising his calling with pomp and pride, little swerving to right or left while parading the public streets with his precious charge enclosed in pyramidal baskets, on his head. By his swaggering gait he endangers its precipitation on the head of the unconscious pedestrian. May we not entirely do away with this proud professional man? Let the latrines of all dwellings be provided with flushing pipes and let the soil find its way to the sewers. I have yet to say a word against allowing the Municipal bins to pass at any and every hour of the day. They spread sickening smell and constantly drop some of their contents in their train. Hard and fast rules must be made to let them pass at some fixed hour when the traffic is least (say at 2 or 3 p.m. S. T.). Many more nuisances could have been cited, but the bare thought that I would occupy a larger space of your widely read journal (and that you can ill afford) compels me to abruptly close this lenghty letter with the hope that it will go in some way towards the remedying of a few if not all the nuisances enumerated above.—Yours, etc.,

OREVLYS.

XLIV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Public nuisance may be divided into many heads out of which the following ten are enumerated.

1. The reconciliation for the fair sex in the tram-cars.
2. The tramway alterations and the lay of underground electric wires.
3. Driving carts on tramway lines.
4. Lepers and other beggars roaming about at day time and sleeping anywhere at all at night time.
5. People of low castes wasting time by vain conversation, standing in streets.
6. Driving motor cars on any side at all.
7. Dirty pavements.
8. Sea-beach of Chanpati not clean enough to walk about.
9. Narrow streets with a nasty smell.
10. Need of better supervision of articles of food.

REMEDIES:—

1. It would be better if separate trams would run for ladies. Two trams of men and one of women. Every third one should be for women. A card should be put up to make it clear.
2. Only one part of the road should be allowed to be worked and completed before any other is taken in hand.
3. It is the duty of the Police to see that carts are not running on tramway lines.
4. Lepers should be provided with a house. The same should be the case of beggars.
5. Work should be given to those who are wasting time. It must be made compulsory.
6. Motor cars should be kept either to the left or the right and not in the middle. It would be better if one side be fixed.
7. Pavements must be kept quite clean. They (pavements) are not the places for gossips. Market places should be provided so that street hawkers may not assemble on the pavements. Municipality should keep some boxes to collect rubbish and prevent the pavements from being filthy.
8. When the tide flows out, fishermen sell there and there what they have lately caught, and when selling is finished, filthy things remain on the shore, which give a very bad smell, and also the air becomes impure and walking is not at all pleasant. It should be seen that fishermen throw the remains somewhere else, if not, selling at the sea-shore should be prohibited.
9. The horrible smell given out at the narrow streets can be removed by having the gutters well washed. The bad smell is noxious to the passers-by, more than the inhabitants of that place, as they have grown used to it. People residing at such streets should be strictly forbidden to throw anything on the road.
10. Articles of food should be kept in a clean place. Shop-keepers ought to be honest and careful in their bargains.—Yours, etc.,

McVAN,
Syedpura, Surat.

February, 18.

BRIGADE COMMAND CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

Brigadier General Kelly, Commanding the Ahmednagar Brigade, is granted leave for 6 months. Col. Silwell of the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, has been selected to command the Ahmednagar Brigade when Brigadier General Kelly proceeds on leave.

Major General Spens will officiate in Command of the Meerut Division when General Henry proceeds on leave in April next.

Brigadier-General Aylmer, Commanding Bannu Brigade, is granted leave of absence for 4 months.

ARE YOU READY

For Winter?

You won't need to "hug the fire" in order to keep warm, and you won't "dread going outdoors," if your blood is rich, and if your general health is in good condition. It is only when your blood is poor and your health is run down that the cold goes through you like a knife.

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,

Are an extremely valuable blood-making, blood enriching, strength-building, system invigorating TONIC FOOD for putting you in splendid physical condition to defy winter's rigors. Sharpens the appetite. Implants NEW vigor and vim into your whole system. They relieve indigestion and permanently cure all acute forms of stomach trouble. Price, Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. V. P. P. charges extra. Can be had of

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 132, Market, Bombay.
Local Agents, Treacher & Co., Ld., Fort, BOMBAY.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or undue perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Sq. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
"Cuticura Book," "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Popular Pastries.

The pastries that are the most popular with boys and girls and the most wholesome for everybody, are those that are made at home with

Brown & Polson's

raising powder,

"Paisley Flour"

Makes home baking easy and pleasing. Recipes in every tin.

MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED
SACCHARIN
sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Aerated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

OURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 104, Bhoosari Mooolla, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS FLEAS, MOTHS, BED BUGS
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

BIG
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26. Other patterns in stock. Rs. 30 to 60

32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37203 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
28633. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 36.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. 400
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoise, Rs. 24.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE MOTOR GYMKHANA.

Sport CARNIVAL.

[illegible] work and untiring enthu[illegible] Hon. Sec., Mr. N. M. Marazban and to [illegible] Bombay Motorists, yesterday's [illegible] was a grand success. It was a [illegible] which the Committee had set [illegible] but by strenuous labour and a rigid [illegible] for punctuality, the events were got [illegible] very expeditiously, and by seven o'[illegible] the more serious portion of the day's sport was over. A good number of well known automobilists and their ladies gathered on the lawn in the evening, and with the flags flying in the breeze, the gay costumes of the many Parsee ladies, and the huge motors flashing all over the field the scene was a very animated one and quite unlike anything ever seen in Bombay. Besides the sports there was a show for motor agents, and a line of tents included exhibits in cars and accessories from several well-known Bombay firms, including the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, The Paris-India, Messrs K. and S's Motor and Cycle Works, The Italian Motor Car Co., the Bombay Motor Car Company and the Dunlop Motor Tyre Company.

The day opened sharply at two in the afternoon when about forty cars were arraigned to enter for the various events. Dr. Deane and Mr. J. D. Davar were on the scene at the start, with several other gentlemen and well-known motorists to start and judge the events. The first event was a starting and stopping race, in which the cars had to sprint for about 100 yards and then stop with the front wheel as well as possible to a wall of wicker. The car which got nearest to the wall without touching, to win, time being of course considered. For this event the following gentlemen had entered cars, and a very interesting race it proved to be,

Competitor	Maker	Driver.
Mr D D Mehta ...	Leader ...	Owner
Mr P Orr ...	Wolseley ...	do
Mr P Taylor ...	Siddeley ...	do
Mr R D Tata ...	Clement-Bayard..	A Laur
Mr C P Peerbhoy ...	Richard-Brasier..	Owner
Hon V D Thackersey ...	Beaufort ...	do
Dr A R Dalal ...	Argyll ...	do
Mr P J Pandeya ...	Cov-Humber ...	do
Mr D L Khimji ...	Richard-Brasier..	do
Mr O H Yusuf ...	Darracq ...	do
Mr P H J Rustomji..	DeDion ...	do
Abdulrahim Khasoo..	Beeston-Humber.	Sanderasam
Mr Jehangir Framjee ...	Richard-Brasier..	Owner
Mr P D Bolton ...	Clement-Bayard.	do
Mr Narottum M Goculdas ...	Cov-Humber ...	do
Mr G Currimbhoy...	Orleans ...	do
Mr A Currimbhoy...	DeDion ...	do
Mr M Currimbhoy...	DeDion ...	do
Marcks & Co ...	Gladiator ...	P D Wilson
Do ...	do ...	J Blackburn
Bombay Motor Car Co...	Argyll ...	R E Goddard

Mr. Mujtar Hussain did very well in the heat but he was beaten in the stakes by P. D. Bolton, who got within four inches of the brickwall in excellent time. But, as in all the events, we are unable to give the results, as they will not be announced for a day or two. The great idea of the race was testing of the power of the chaffeur over his brakes.

The motor house competition which followed was a very trying one. A small wicker square had been erected to represent a garage, with a narrow entrance. Each car had to back from a given line into this square, and then turn into a corner. Needless to say the big cars found it very difficult, and those who tried to do the trick generally failed. The entrance was not much wider than a good sized car, and the wicker work naturally did not last long.

The tortoise race was amusing, and between twenty and thirty cars entered, so that it was a long drawn out event. At least one car stopped, and was of course disqualified. Another interesting competition was the hair pin corner. For this also there was a good list of entries, with two cups as prizes, one presented by the Maharaja of Alwar and another by Mr. N. M. Marshall. Other competitions of much interest, were the anti-vibration stakes in which a glass of water was fixed to the side of the bonnet, the car being driven 220 yards in or under 30 seconds and the car least with water spilled to win on time: there was a musical chairs race, a gates and posts event for ladies, and a Gretna Green race in which the ladies also participated: there were the ladies passenger race, the Bending race, and the Legal Limit or the Police Commissioner's race. All these brought a fairly large number of entries and for the first one the Trophy presented by Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas was valued at Rs. 100, the lady "passenger" to received a souvenir. For the Bending race Sir Sassoon J. David presents a cup, while for the 15 mile speed race Miss Hamaba Framji D. Petit gives a cup. The appearance competition was divided into several classes, and cups were presented for the winner in each of the classes by Major Meyer, Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sir Lawrence Jenkins A special appearance competation was also held, in which 29 cars were displayed. The trophy for the winner was a cup of Rs. 200 presented by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

His Excellency Lord Lamington and His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan were present at the show for an hour or two during the afternoon.

A word of praise must be added for Mr. Manecksji Petit, who had turned his car into a model of H. M. S. Renown, the ship that brought the Prince and Princess of Wales to India. Mr. Petit had spared no pains in his effort, and never at a carnival in England or Europe was treated more admirably. Everything had been done in true workmanlike style, and although the thing was of mere cardboard a beautiful varnish gave it the appearance of sheet iron, while the keel was painted green, and appeared very effective. At night the "ship" was illuminated with many electric lights, and excited general admiration Mr. Paul Pickard, of the Paris India had also draped a car very effectively with hangings and flowers, and little Miss Harmston created much mirth with her imitation car, which she treadled round the course. For the ladies events a word of commendation must be given to Lady Jenkins, Lady Petit, Lady Jehangier, Mrs. Treble, Miss Petit and Mrs. R. D. Tata, for their services as Judges; while Mr. Owen Dunn, Brigadier General Greenfield and several other gentlemen were indefatigable in the same capacity.

The awards will be announced in due course.

RICHARDSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 22.

About the best game in the Tournament was witnessed this evening by an enormous crowd when the 107th Pioneers met the 3rd Sappers and Miners in the semi finals. In the first half the Sappers scored 3 goals to nil: In the second half the Pioneers ran up 3 goals within ten minutes, having equalized during an additional five minutes each side was allowed and the Pioneers scored their fourth goal, thus beating the Sappers by 4 goals to 3. In the finals on Monday the 82nd Punjabis will play the 107th Pioneers.

A MILITARY CIRCUS AT LUCKNOW.

In Aid of the Royal Dragoon Cottage Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY. 22.

A grand Military Circus was given here last night by the Royal Dragoons in aid of the Royal Dragoons Memorial Cottage Home in memory of those of the regiment who fell in South Africa. The show, which was similar to that given at the Minto Fete in Calcutta, for which the Royals were complimented by the Viceroy and Lord Kitchener, was witnessed by nearly a thousand spectators, including General Gaselee, General and Lady Locke-Elliott, Colonel Mansell, and Colonel and Mrs. Leslie.

A concert is to be given to morrow night in support of the same Fund.

SPORTING NOTES.

To-day's Racing.

We punters cannot claim to have had much success in our campaign against the books in the four days' racing we have had. People may crow as much as they like about the handicapper, and this long-suffering official I am sure expects it before each race day only to smile after it, but he has set us as many difficult tasks as we care to be asked to digest. This also applies to the day we have before us and even in the big race, about which so many have prognosticated before they had a right to, there is nothing one would care to go nap on.

To take this race first the one thing of course to look for is a horse that can be relied on to stay the course. This of course is FitzGrafton who has proved it and the handicapper knows it. The 9-12 he is to be asked to carry is not a pound too much even considering the three stone and more he has to give to those in other stables.

That he has the best chances of any I am convinced but should something be sent out to make the pace a real cracker we may find him no longer able to gallop at the finish. There is sure to be one sent out to try and accomplish this but who it is to be and whether he will be fast enough I do not know. I do not really think I am far wrong when I say that every horse in the race has a chance but again there are very few good jockeys who can ride under seven stone and at present there are seven wanted.

A horse who is as yet a bit of a dark one to us, but whose finishes give the impression that he is a stayer is Beaunero and they tell me he can go for miles. His defeat of Killeevan last Wednesday showed him to have a turn of foot and it is mainly from him I expect the danger to come to FitzGrafton. Kipling is his stable companion and in him we have another whose chances are very fair, he is sure to see to the pace being warm, in fact may be sent out to make it so for the other.

On Wednesday Prince Lyon put up as good a performance as any we have ever seen from him. We know he can go a mile well and I am inclined to think he will do even more, in fact did I think he could stay the whole course I should not hesitate to plank for him, but as it is must consider him a pace maker, probably for Our State who would not surprise me by finishing close up. I must stick to the great FitzGrafton, but repeat that if the pace is made hot enough the race is anyone's—and Beaunero's for preference.

The Stand Plate looks to me a good race between four and as yet I do not think Sermon has had more than he can carry. This brilliant horse is comparatively new to the country and should not be run too shortly after the previous race but he has had time now. Killua is undoubtedly well in it as I do not consider he could have been all out on Wednesday when Manlock and Prince Lyon Pocketed him. Amyas was badly left when least 'expected' and will trouble any of them and Meadow Saffron must be thereabouts. As I say, these four are the best in and I am inclined towards Killua with Sermon and Amyas for the shop.

In the Turf Club Cup I do not expect to see Precious as he has a far better chance in the seven furlong race. For the longer one I like Ajax and Soheil and do not know what to think of Mooreed. Hampstead is not out of it, but I expect the former two to finish in that order.

For the Bedouin Plate it is by no means easy, in fact an excellent handicap. Scimitar should run the best of those in his stable and I think he will win whereas Darly and Gaucho will make him gallop. One cannot fancy Bay Middleton on his recent performances and he has surely been galloped off his legs.

The ponies have not come as a "boon and a blessing" and "form" has been somewhat astray which leaves us a difficult job. What is one to think of Lady Grey II? She has been heavily backed—was it her own stable? She came wide round the bend and this may have lost her the race, who knows? At any rate I am not for her! Russley Rose has shewn one flash of form and no more, but the distance is within her limit and she should certainly go very well. Recovery is the one I like and her late run the last time confirms this and she should win whereas Matalgia we know can stay: we had a taste of it in Poona. Taken all round I do not like the race at all.

Lastly we have the Desert Plate and Precious, if he goes in this, should win with Bandit and Eed pretty dangerous. There is no knowing what the former will do if he runs kindly.

REX.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 22.

The opening game of the tournament this evening was between the Bangalore Gymkhana and a team drawn from the Royal Artillery Brigade. Seven teams have entered for the tournament, others, besides those mentioned being the Sherwood Foresters, the Royal Engineers, the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers, the Hussars. The game this evening resulted in a victory for the Bangalore Gymkhana by one goal to love and was a very poor exhibition of Hockey. The Gymkhana who were thought to have a good team showed very little combination and really showed form that was little better than the Royal Artillery. The present holders of the cup, the Bangalore Volunteers, have a fine team and unless the Gymkhana considerably improve the cup will again be absolutely given to this team.

To-morrow the Royal Engineers play the Sherwood Foresters.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Desert Plate 3-45 p m
2nd Race—The Innovation Plate 4-15 p m
3rd Race—The Turf Club Cup 4-45 p m
4th Race—The Byculla Club Cup 5-15 p m
5th Race—The Stand Plate 5-45 p m
6th Race—The Bedouin Plate 6-15 p m

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. J. S. McNeil and Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba ...	... ...	3-10 p m
Church Gate ...	... ...	3-15 p m
Grant Road ...	... ...	3-22 p m
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	.. ..	3-26 p m

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I.T. C

Bombay 22nd February, 1907.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

The following is the Prospectus of the Point-to-Point Races to be held on Saturday, 9th March:—

The Stewards will be Messrs R W L Dunlop, M P H, J H Symington, H E P Procter, A R Burney, A Forbes, R W Harter, D N Graham, J L Symons, and the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Mr E M Webb.

Event No. 1.—The Hunt Cup for Horses.—A Point-to-Point Race—About 4 miles Catch-weights, English and Australians, 12st 7lbs and over; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs and over Owners up Prize—The Boulton Trophy and a Cup

The James Graham Trophy and a Cup will be presented to the first competitor in, who has not previously won a race, and riding a horse which has never won a race.

Event No II—The Pony Hunt Cup for Ponies 14-1 hands and under—A Point-to-Point Race—About 4 miles Catch-weights, English and Australians, 14-1, 12 stone Arabs and Country-breds, No 1, 11st Ponies 13-3 hnd under allowed 7lbs Owners up Prize—The Townsend Trophy and a Cup.

Event No III—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses—About 4 miles Catch-weights, English and Australians, 12st 7lbs and over; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st 7lbs and over Prize—A Cup No race unless five starters.

Event No IV—Open Point-to-Point Race for Ponies 14-1 hands and under—About 4 miles Catch weights English and Australians, 14-1, 12st and over Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1, 11st and over Ponies, 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs Prize—A Cup No Race unless five starters.

Event No V—Jumping Competition for Horses.

Event No VI—Jumping Competition for Ponies, 14-1 Hands and under.

If Sufficient Entries, a Second Prize will be given in each event.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1 Events Nos 1 and 2 are open to Horses and Ponies which, in the opinion of the Stewards, have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds during the current season.

2 Events Nos 3 and 4 are open to Members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana, G. R. Only.

3 Entrance fee for each race Rs 10, and Rs 2 each entry for the jumping competitions.

4 Entries close Saturday, 2nd March, and must be accompanied by entrance fee.

5 W I T C, U T C, or I P A Certificates will be accepted for 2nd, 4th, and 6th events. Ponies not having such Certificates can be measured at the Jackal Club on Thursday, 28th February; Friday, 1st; and Saturday, 2nd March.

6 Colours must be worn in all Races, and Members are particularly requested to specify their colours in their entries.

7 All questions regarding the Races to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision will be final.

Members wishing to invite guests are requested to send Names and Addresses to the Honorary Secretary, Jackal Club, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

DANGEROUS JUDICIAL LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The serious significance of the last Congress resolution on the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as regards the alienability of Wakf property of the Mussulman community, can be well realised by those acquainted with the disastrous consequences of the Judicial Legislation subversive of the Mohamadan law of property. The extraordinary scene at the meeting of the National Congress held at Calcutta last December demonstrates forcibly the extent and intensity of the serious grievance of the people under the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Mohamadan law of Wakf, and the cherished institutions held under that law. When the Mohammadan gentleman went to move the Resolution in the agenda paper, the whole assembly, the Congress Delegates and Visitors about 20,000 in number from different parts of India, stood on their feet and made hearty cheers mingled with the shouts of "Allah Akbar" and "Bande Mataram" the war cries of Mohamadans and the Indian Progressive party respectively. Wakfs are family benefactions providing for the maintenance and support of the donor's descendants either, as the sole beneficiaries, or in conjunction with other pious objects. The ruling of the Privy Council in its decision on the law of Wakf goes against the tying up of a Mussulman's property in his family, and renders it alienable. By the Privy Council declaring the properties under Wakf alienable, unless they were specially and exclusively dedicated for charitable purposes, disastrous consequences have followed. Mr. Ameer Ali late High Court Judge of Calcutta contributed an article in the Nineteenth Century on the decision of the Judicial Committee in 1905. The extract says "their (Mohamadans) ruin began with the confiscation of the Inam Commission in the early part of the Nineteenth Century; but it has been completed by the recent pronouncements of British Courts of Justice upsetting one of their most cherished institutions, which is interwoven with their entire religious and social life and on which rests the whole fabric of their prosperity as a people." . . . The effect of the ruling, which has naturally caused great alarm, not to say resentment throughout Mohamadan India, has been most disastrous. It has swept away many Mohamadan families, whilst the few still in tact, are in a state of jeopardy. But what is most deplorable is that in pronouncing against family endowments, the Courts of Justice have also invalidated the provisions for auxiliary pious purposes."

Add to this the exactly similar grievance with similar disasters suffered by Hindu landholders in consequence of the Judicial declaration of the absolute alienability of impartible estates throughout India by gift *intervivos* in the Sartaj Kuari v. Deoraj Kuaris Case I. L. R. 10 All. 272. This power has been extended to testamentary power by will in the Pittapore will case. The combined effect of the ruin and distress that have befallen the Hindu and Mohamadan aristocracy throughout India is something very awful. The dangers of the disastrous rulings of the Judicial Committee cannot too highly exaggerated. As the public are aware I criticised and controverted the ruling of the Privy Council on alienability of impartible Zemindaries on quite new ground untouched hitherto by lawyers and Courts of Justice. I have demonstrated that impartible estates are inalienable because of their impartibility, that the tenure of impartibility is co-extensive with the tenure of inalienability and that impartibility as well as inalienability is a mere matter of law affecting all the ancient Zemindaries which were originally held under some feudal or service tenure under the previous rulers. These views were urged by me in opposing the opinions of Messrs Mayne and W. C. Bonnerji and the Right Honorable Mr. Asquith when moving Judgment in Civil case from misconception of law and fact. Admittedly the Judiciary Legislation of the Privy Council is most despotic in the world. In all continental Courts case law is assigned a modest position of being only instructive and not authoritative by practice and by statute. A similar reform is urgently necessary. It has been suggested that Legislation would rectify the injustice. But the remedy will be very partial and imperfect. We have the notable instance of the Madras Impartible estate's act which has no retrospective effect and whose scope is confined to this Presidency only. Nothing short of the rehearing and revision of a typical case on Wakf and of an impartible Zemindari would remedy matters and satisfy all the necessary requirements.

A Madras Lawyer told me that it makes one's blood to boil to think of the way in which the Pittapore case was argued and disposed of. The report of the case is full of subtle subterfuges, inconsistencies and sophistries. The disastrous decisions made under the same principle of Rule against Perpetuities affecting, Wakfs and impartible estates are far more dangerous to a larger and more intense degree than the Settlement of Talluqdari estates in Oude which burst into formidable rebellion at the time in 1857. The India Office and the Judicial Committee must be aware of the consequence of such disastrous decisions. When we sow wind we should expect to reap whirl wind. I myself moved a proposition for the reform of the Judicial Committee in the Lucknow Congress in 1900, but without success as the President Mr. R.C. Dutt threw cold water on it, not having realised the situation. I had better success in influencing the Calcutta Congress in 1901 in taking up the subject though I could not be present. The strong Resolution on the decision of Wakf in the last Congress represents a very serious special grievance contemplated in my generale proposition—Yours, &c.,

P. PETER PILLAY,
Barrister-at-Law.

Madura, January 2.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the last 9 days of December 1906, amounted to Rs. 6,133, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,786. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1906, were Rs. 92,459, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,644.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen—accompanied so far as Calais by Princess Victoria, who was on her way to Christiania—left London on Saturday on a short private visit to Paris. On Wednesday their Majesties lunched with the President and Mme Fallieres.—The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife have gone to Gibraltar, where they will reside for some weeks.

An Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine took place on Tuesday at Messrs. Nobel's works at Ardeer, Ayrshire, by which three men were killed and two injured.

Drama.—"Miss Hook of Holland," a musical comedy has appeared at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, and "Mr. Gull's Fortune," adapted from the French, at Terry's.

Ecclesiastical.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales has heard evidence from a Swansea solicitor and a Unitarian minister of Aberdare.—The Court of Common Council has rejected the Bishop of London's proposal to abolish the Church of St. Margaret Pattens.

Fire did damage estimated at £150,000 in a Wood-street warehouse block on Monday.

Education.—The senior wranglership at Cambridge has been abolished.—Mr. Bryce presided on Tuesday at the first meeting of the Advisory Council on moral training in schools.—The Moral Instruction League has had its annual meeting, Sir Charles Warren presiding; and a Secular Education League has been formed.—Letters from the Bishops of Hereford and Carlisle on the education crisis are published.—Dr. Macalister, President of the General Medical Council, has been appointed Principal of Glasgow University.—Mr. John Burns, distributing prizes on Wednesday to students of the evening classes at the Battersea Polytechnic, insisted on the value of polytechnics, and attributed unemployment to insufficiency of skill.

Ireland.—The Senate of Dublin University has decided that the Government's University scheme must be resolutely opposed.—The Irish Parliamentary party has decided to expel Mr. J. O'Donnell, M.P., and not to readmit Mr. Sheehan, M.P.—Mr. Redmond has promised support to the project of a new railway in connexion with the proposed fast steamship service from Blacksod Bay to Nova Scotia.

Law.—The High Court has granted an injuction to restrain Mr. G. A. Goodway from calling himself an "incorporated accountant," as he is not a member of the London Association of Accountants.—The suit of a Mr. Warmington against Colonel Wallace, "King's Colonials," for commission on procuring £5,000 for the corps from Mr. Horlick, has been dismissed.—Mr. Justice Phillimore his condemned Mr. C. N. Wadia, a Parsee, to pay £2,472 to his wife's grandmother for breach of his undertaking to pay her £900 a year in consideration of her providing a home for the married couple.—Leave has been given to presume the death of Mr. G. D. Haviland, a naturalist who disappeared in Natal during the war.—Samuel Gurney Massey, late managing director of the Economic Bank, for issuing false statements and making a false entry in a ledger, has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Mr. Bryce was entertained on Wednesday at a dinner given by the Pilgrims. Lord Roberts presided, and the health of the guest was given by the United States Ambassador. Mr. Bryce made an interesting speech in response. Sir Mortimer Durand, the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Lyttelton, and Mr. Haldane also spoke.

Naval and Military.—Our Military Correspondent writes advocating better organization for the Volunteers; and another correspondent deals with criticisms on the organization of the Fleet.—Rear-Admiral G. A. Giffard has become Admiral Superintendent at Chatham, and Mr. C. I. Thomas succeeds Sir E. Macgregor as Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty.—A rifle team is coming to Bisley from Uganda. A team is to be sent to Australia from this country.—Mr. Haldane says the General Staff has made plans for the working together of the Regular and Auxiliary cavalry.—The "Dreadnought" maintained a speed of over 17 knots from Gibraltar to Trinidad.—The Queen has presented a challenge cup to the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs.

Political.—Mr. Balfour, at Hull last Friday, said he still retained the fiscal opinions which he had often expressed; but, in view of the differences among Unionists on the question, he advocated lenient treatment.—Mr. Lyttelton at Cambridge last week, dealt with preferential trade with the Colonies.—Mr. Churchill, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Keir Hardie, and other speakers have been attacking the House of Lords.

Ruskin-Park, Denmark-hill was formerly opened to the public on Saturday by Mr. E. Spicer, Chairman of the London County Council.

Shipping.—The steamer "Clavering" went ashore in Tees Bay last week in strong gale and 19 of her crew were drowned. A French smack was sunk in the Channel by a German steamer, and seven lives were lost.

Tuberculosis.—The Royal Commission on human and bovine tuberculosis reports definitely that the latter infects human beings. Strong measures to prevent the use of tuberculous milk are advocated.

Wills.—Mr. C. C. Ashney has left about £70,000 to the Lifeboat Institution and Miss F. Crokat £35,000 to that society and two hospitals.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales Government offers £6 a head towards the passage money of approved agriculturists and domestic servants to that colony, and £4 per head for other desirable emigrants.—The Royal Commission of inquiry into the administration of British New Guinea ascribes disaffection in the public service to lack of administrative ability in Captain Bartop, the Administrator.

Canada.—The Dominion House of Commons adjourned on Monday owing to the death of the Governor General's daughter.—Our Washington Correspondent says there is some realization in the American Press that the United States must show a more conciliatory disposition if the difficulties with Canada are to be settled.

East Africa.—Lord Delamere's trial at Mombasa has ended in his acquittal.

New Zealand.—The Premier says that New Zealand wishes to keep in the forefront at the Colonial Conference the question of the maintenance of a white race in Australia.

South Africa.—Sir R. Solomon delivered the second speech of his campaign at Pretoria last week.—The Cape Government issues a scheme of State advances to farmers.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Japanese Question.—The Mayor and school authorities of San Francisco have gone to Washington to discuss the Japanese question with Mr. Roosevelt. The Mayor says that if asked to sacrifice local for national interests they may consent. It is thought that the President has arranged an understanding with Japan and that treaty may result excluding Japanese from the United States and Americans from Japan.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—A French writer says that German diplomacy has obtained concessions for liquor and tobacco monopolies.

Belgium.—The committee on the annexation of the Congo has been meeting in Brussels.

France.—A circular sent to the prefects by the Minister of Public Worship on church leases provides for the recognition of the hierarchy. Our Paris Correspondent thinks there is a fair chance now of some working arrangement. The Bishops are all but unanimous in considering that the new ground taken up by the Government offers a basis for a settlement; but the Church has been partially ruined by the policy of resistance "outrance," for which the monks and a section of the Royalists are blamed.

Germany.—The final batch of second ballot elections took place on Tuesday.—The Socialists had at least 16 losses against six gains. Our Berlin Correspondent describes the composition of the new Reichstag, and the probable grouping of parties. Exultant speeches were delivered by the Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor to a crowd which demonstrated before their residences in Berlin on Tuesday night.

Hungary.—M. Polonyi, Minister of Justice, has resigned, and has instituted a suit for libel against M. Zoltan Lengyel. M. Gunther, has been appointed Minister of Justice.

Montenegro.—A new Cabinet has been formed, with M. Redovitch as Premier.

Morocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent says that, to grant the Sultan's application for a loan without controlling its expenditure would be worse than useless.—A French scientific mission has been attacked in the interior, but defended itself successfully.

Russia.—The Premier has urged provincial authorities not to interfere in party strife nor to exert pressure on elections. Our St. Petersburg Correspondent thinks the Ministry may reasonably be expected to have about 40 per cent. of the new "Duma" avowedly on its side.—The trial of Generals Stossel, Reiss, and Fock is recommended by a military commission owing to the surrender of Port Arthur.—Admiral Nebogatoff has been sentenced to ten years in a fortress.

Turkey.—The commission appointed to investigate the charges against Fehim Pasha was to begin its inquiry on Wednesday. Meanwhile he has been forbidden to leave his house, and has been deprived of the command of the Secret Police.—An attempt has been made to kill an illegitimate son of King Milan.

Obituary.—Lord Thring; General Sir A. Alison Sir G. Lushington; Professor Mendelsoff; Sir John Lee; Sir D. Gamble; Sir C. Hughes, Hunter; Sir A. Major; Lady Victoria Grenfell, Lord Grey's elder daughter; Mr. John Hooper, C.S.; Major-General H. Cuningham; Colonel J. M. T. Bedley; Lord Mayor Bentley of York; Simon.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg reports (Feb. 1) that Press criticism of M. Stolypin's circular is generally unfavourable. The election news is so contradictory that no trustworthy summary is obtainable.

The military commission which investigated the surrender of Port Arthur recommends the trials of Generals Stossel, Reiss, and Fock.

The *Standard's* Odessa correspondent telegraphed on Saturday, The youth who the other day discovered a powerful melinite bomb in the Commercial School, extinguished the fuse, and placed the infernal machine in a bucket of sand and water, has been rewarded with ten guineas and a silver medal. Speaking of the incident to-day with an inspector of police, I remarked that the boy's reward seemed to me absurdly inadequate considering the appalling disaster which his courage and promptitude had prevented,

"Just so," said the inspector. "You probably think that 1,000 guineas would not have been too large a recompense. But you do not take account of the time in which we are living. Human life has become cheap, very cheap. There is a wholesale slump in it which has not by any means reached its lowest ebb. For example, we, the police, are slain as if we were rabid dogs. So I think the ten guineas and the decoration were sufficient reward."

The bomb taken from the school was exploded on some waste ground in the suburb known as the Middle Fountain, three miles distant from the town, and the explosion was heard all over the city, giving some idea of what would have happened if the bomb had exploded in a school filled with 650 students and fifty masters.

The "Times" correspondent says:—I hear that official inquiries are being made at various Embassies to ascertain the procedure adopted in foreign countries at the opening of Parliament by the sovereign or by deputy. According to rumour, the present intention as to hold the opening ceremony at the Winter Palace.

Warsaw, Feb 3 ("Reuter").—As all the prisons and fortresses are filled to overflowing with persons who have lain confined in them without trial for many months, the Governor-General has ordered a committee composed of representatives of the judicature, army, and police to examine the prisoners, and to realise those who were arrested owing to the excessive zeal of the authorities.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4, ("Times"). —Supplementary reports of the communal elections betray striking differences in classification by the various correspondents of the "Official News Agency," which continues to issue all telegrams as received. The only positive conclusion to be drawn so far is that the more enlightened districts display a tendency to return Progressive delegates, whereas in backward provinces like Orel, where the peasants are notoriously ignorant, lazy, and addicted to drink, the delegates are classed chiefly as "Monarchists."

Nine election meetings were held in St. Petersburg yesterday, and only two were closed by the police. The Governor of Moscow has suppressed another Opposition newspaper.

Odessa, Feb. 4 ("Reuter").—A party of fifteen armed members of the Union of the Russian People this evening rushed into the offices of the Peaceful Regeneration Party, seized 40,000 lists of the names of the party's candidates for use at the elections on Sunday and all other documents on which they could lay their hands, and then disappeared. The Union is terrorising the town, and every day there are numbers of serious outrages in the streets. It is now organising bands who are to surround the polling stations on Sunday armed with rubber sticks and beat all Jewish or Liberal voters attempting to enter.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5 ("Times").—About a third of the electors who compose the provincial colleges have been chosen, and it is therefore, possible to give a compre hensive idea of the ultimate composition of the Duma The following figures are the result of a laborious compilation of the official returns of electors chosen by the peasants, landowners, and smaller towns. They do not, however, include the workmen's electors.

Out of a grand total of 710 electors, 171 belong to the Right, 89 to the Octobrists, 86 to the Moderates, 10 to the party of Peaceful Regeneration, 127 to the Constitutional Democrats, 135 to the Left, 33 to the Socialists, and 59 are colourless.

Of 313 peasant electors, 86 belong to the Right, 11 to the Octobrists, 63 to the Moderates, 1 to the party of Peaceful Regeneration, 18 to the Constitutional Democrats, 85 to the Left, 18 to the Socialists, and 31 are colourless.

Of 216 landowners' electors 68 belong to the Right, 65 to the Octobrists, 15 to the Moderates, 4 to the party of Peaceful Regeneration, 22 to the Constitutional Democrats, 18 to the Left, and 24 are colourless.

Of 181 town electors 17 belong to the Right, 13 to the Octobrists, 8 to the Moderates, 5 to the party of Peaceful Regeneration, 87 to the Constitutional Democrats, to the Left, 15 to the Socialists, and 4 are colourless.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 5 ("Reuter").—The returns of the second degree of the elections received up to noon to-day show a Radical majority. Among the defeated candidates is M. Shipoff, leader of the party of Peaceful Regeneration. The workmen in the Government of Moscow are nearly unanimous in voting for Social Democrats. According to reports received by telephone, out of 999 large landowners in the district of Moscow, 736 voted for the Constitutional Democrats, 218 for the Octobrists, 32 for the Monarchists, and the remainder for men belonging to no particular party.

Feb. 6 ("Times").—In response to rumours of secret negotiations between the Constitutional Democrats and the Premier with a view to granting a legal status to the party, M. Milinkoff publishes a statement in the Retch to-day explaining that he had a personal interview with M. Stolypin, at which the question was discussed, but that the Government having made certain condition discussed, but that the Government having made certain conditions which the Central Constitutional Democratic Committee could not accept, the matter would now be allowed to drop.

Prince Urussoff and three other deputies who held official appointments have been dismissed by order of the disciplinary Court of the Senate for signing the Viborg manifesto. Baron Fredericks, Governor of Elizet Mogilev, has been dismissed for being implicated in the Lidwal scandal.

The "Official News Agency," in summarising the election returns, gives a classification which falls below the independent estimates which I telegraphed. According to the Agency's reckoning, out of 1,426 electors, 389 belong to the Right and 239 to the Octobrists and Moderates; in other words, the Agency gives 628 avowed supporters of the Government, as against 794 out of 1,504 shewn in my figures.

The forecast of the composition of the Duma contain ed in my telegram of yesterday is, on the whole strengthened by the latest returns. It is, however necessary to bear in mind that the peasant votes has a controlling influence in the majority of the provincial colleges, and that about twenty per cent of the peasant electors are classed as colourless. In what direction this uncertain contingent will throw its influence remains unknown.

SENTENCE ON ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6 (*Reuter*).—The Czar having acceded to the petition of the court martial, Admiral Nebogatoff has been sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress for ten years, and his fellow officers to various other terms of detention.

GERMANY.

The elections to the New Reichstag are now over and the Socialists have suffered a disastrous defeat. The composition of the new Reichstag, as the complete result of the elections, may be approximately set down as follows, the strength of parties in the old Reichstag at the dissolution being given in brackets. The Centre, 104 (104); the Poles, 20 (16); the Alsatians, 7 (1); the Guelphs, 1 (5); the two Conservative parties, 83 (74); the National Liberals, 55 (51); the three Radical sections, together with Independent Liberals, 51 (86); the Social Democrats, 43 (79); the Anti-Semites, including 23 Deputies belonging to the Economic League, and the Agrarian League, and 6 belonging to the so-called Reform Party, 30 (21); 1 Dane (1); and 1 Lorrainer.

All through the night of Feb. 5 the streets of Berlin were filled by excited crowds making patriotic demonstrations. The enthusiasm of the populace reached its summit when the Emperor appeared on a balcony of the palace and delivered a speech at one o'clock in the morning. As soon as he could make himself heard, the Emperor said:—

"I thank you, gentlemen with my whole heart for the demonstration of loyalty which you have accorded me to-day. It springs from the consciousness that you have done your duty to your Fatherland, and the words which the Imperial Chancellor spoke to you are true: Germany can ride if she will.' (Loud cheers.) I am most firmly convinced that if in the past all classes, high and low, and all creeds—(renewed cheering)—stand united together we shall not only ride but shall ride down all that stands in our way. (Prolonged cheers.) I will now conclude with the words of the great poet Kleist in 'Der Prinz von Homburg,' when Kottwitz opposes the Great Elector: 'What concern of ours is the policy by which the enemy is guided? If only he fails before us with all his flags, the policy that beats him is the supreme policy. We have now learned the art of vanquishing him, are full of eagerness still further to exercise it. Therefore this must be not merely a momentary and transient patriotic impulse, but a firmly rooted determination still further to persist in this course.'

A roar of cheering went up at the conclusion of the Emperor's remarks, and the singing of the National Anthem broke forth into the clear winter's night, while their Majesties and the Princes again and again expressed their acknowledgments.

"Reuter's" correspondent says the speech made by Prince Bulow to the crowd was as follows:—

"I am grateful, gentlemen, that your patriotic feeling has again brought you hither. When on Dec. 19 I made the last appeal to the Reichstag, I concluded with the words that the Government would do its duty having confidence in the German people. This confidence has not been misplaced. What was victorious at the main elections, and what has to day achieved further brilliant successes in the second ballots, is the German spirit which has fought so many fights, which is still fighting at the present time and which will not succumb, because it is immortal. If we remain true to this German spirit, if, above all, German youth holds fast to this spirit, and is filled with it, then we can look calmly and gladly into the future of the Fatherland. And now join me in my cry of love and loyalty until death—'Our German Fatherland, long may it lived.'

Cheers for the Fatherland broke forth in a mighty roar. With bared heads the crowd sang "Deutschland, "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

THE ATTACK ON THE LORDS.

Attorney-General's Outburst.

CROWN AND PEOPLE v THE PEERS.

The Attorney-General, Sir John Lawson Walton, K. C, speaking in his constituency of South Leeds last night made an important declaration with regard to the question of the Government and the House of Lords.

According to the Yorkshire Herald, the speech was delivered in acknowledgment of a vote of confidence which also demanded the frustration of the Peers obstructive.

Sir Lawson Walton declared that the Liberals were entering upon work of a grim and serious character, which would mean a revolution, and would involve two or three dissolutions. The House of Lords was entirely out of harmony

man was insane. The defence of that character should be argued, at least offer direct testimony of the prisoner insanity.

Mr. Delmas, observing "We are ready to submit such proof," asked Mrs. Thaw to identify various documents, including the prisoners will, drawn up on the day of their marriage. The Court was intensely curious to learn the contents of that will, but Mr. Jerome objected to its admission as evidence on the ground that it was not wholly in the prisoner's hand-writing. The objection was sustained, and at half-past three the Court adjourned until Monday on the suggestion of Mr. Delmas, who desired to reconsider the line of examination.

The adjournment was an inexpressible relief to Mrs. Thaw, who was by now utterly exhausted.

MR. THAW'S LETTERS.

The excitement created by the Thaw case continues to grow. The crowds in the streets adjoining the court-house were larger than ever, and the corridors of the building themselves were completely congested. In the street, under the "Bridge of Sighs," which connects the court-house with the Tombs Prison, was an eager throng, hoping to catch through one of the windows, which was partly open, a glimpse of the prisoner as he passed.

When the prisoner was brought in this morning, instead of walking briskly to his place as usual, he moved in a hesitating way, looking continually about to the right and the left of the crowded court-room. His pallid face broke into a faint smile as he recognised his brother Edward, the only member of the family then present.

Mrs. Thaw, when she resumed her seat in the witness chair, was extremely pale, and her lips trembled as she replied to the first simple question addressed to her by counsel for the defence.

Mr. Delmas, reverting to the correspondence he was engaged in reading when the court adjourned last night, quoted the postscript to the last letter put in evidence —the letter addressed by Thaw to his attorney, Mr. Longfellow. The postscript, which he read, ran as follows :—

"When I saw my poor, ill-advised angel, I was so sorry. She meant to do right, and was right had she only kept the purest thing from the pollution of lying double-minded, deceitful, money-grasping, smooth-tongued, hard-hearted, but soft-speaking professional deceivers."

In tremulous tones, Mrs. Thaw admitted that the reference was to herself. The letter, together with a small magnifying glass, was passed to the jurymen, who spent some time in examining the document.

In another letter whichwas read, Thaw wrote,"By the hope of a Heaven above, your pure soul shall go there. I give you my sacred word I shall not hurt you." This witness said, also referred to her. The tone of the letter was despondent.

In another letterThaw told Miss Nesbit that she could have owned Pittsburg, not in but money, politically. It continued : "Alone I cannot settle down; besides, I have no one worth doing, it for. Often I had to leave the table so that they could not see. But in some ways I am a bear; at times, in other ways, I am more cheerful."

"DON'T DRINK CHAMPAGNE."

"I am not responsible now," it went on. "You must know that every story including Gillingham's, is a fake, except one. I saw all those letters, and they were all sham. But I don't care a little brass. You know me better than anyone. If you don't trust me, and know that I am true and unselfish compared with most men, then there is no help for me. I am changed now, but not in truth, faithfulness, and courage. Promise me one thing : Don't drink champagne.

"I am too poor and must live at home. I cannot pay for your ring now. Of course, if you are in need I can get loads of money, but it would make trouble. I must stay here or get a cheap ticket east. Of course, do not say anything about this."

There was internal evidence that these letters were written on the return from Paris. When Miss Nesbit had been told not to believe the stories reflecting on Thaw, the witness said, she explained yesterday, renewed her acquaintance with him. The examination in chief of Mrs. Thaw was then resumed by Mr. Delmas.

Did you tell Mr. Thaw of the episode in your life connected with White and Abe Hummel in New York, between your return from Paris in 1903 and Christmas Eve of that year?—Not until later.

Please relate what you told Mr. Thaw.—He asked me how I came to speak to Mr. White after my return from Europe, and I told him that I was driving down Fifth-avenue one day in a hansom with my maid when we passed White, and I heard him exclaim, "Oh, look at Evelyn."

TRIED TO KISS HER.

A few days later I was called to the telephone, and it was White who answered. "My," he said, "but it's good to hear your voice again." He went on to say that he wanted me to come and see him. I told him I could not see him. He then said it was very important that I should see him, adding that he had had much trouble with my family, and must see me. I asked him if my mother was ill. He replied that it was a matter of life and death, but he could not tell me over the telephone; so he came and saw me at the Hotel Savoy.

When he came in he tried to kiss me, but I didn't let him. He asked me what was the matter. I told him to sit down, and asked again if my mother was ill. He said "No," and at once began to talk about Mr. Thaw. He said that he had learned from various actresses that I had been in Europe with Harry. Presently he told me that Harry took morphine, and asked why I went around with a man who took morphine, remarking that Harry was not even a gentlemen, and that I must have nothing to do with him.

After that he came constantly to see me. He also sent people, who told me stories about Mr. Thaw—the stories I mentioned yesterday. I told Mr. Thaw afterwards that these stories worried me so that I could not sleep I got very nervous, for I knew that Mr. Thaw was coming over, and I didn't want to see him. I told Mr. White that I didn't want to see Harry.

One day White telephoned that he was going to send a carriage, and that I was to go to Broadway Nineteenth-street. I did what White told me, and got into the carriage. He said he was taking me to see Abe Hummel, the greatest lawyer in New York. He would take me there, though, he said, I was not to be afraid of Hummel—that he was a little man with a big, bald head, and warts on his face, and very ugly. When we got to Hummel's office White went away.

Hummel's office walls were covered with photographs of actresses, with writing on them. Hummel asked me how I came to go to Europe with Thaw. I replied that I didn't, I went with my mother, and Thaw followed us. He commenced asking about my quarrels with my mother in London. I said it was a continual quarrel between us, we simply couldn't get along. She wanted to go home to America, and I said she could go. I didn't go, but stayed there to return to the stage, but the doctor told me I couldn't dance for a year.

Hummel asked me about all the places I had gone to with Mr. Thaw, and I told him all I could remember. He remarked that I was a minor, and that Thaw should be more careful. He then said that he had a case in his office against Thaw and it was about a woman. The case was a very bad one. He didn't think it was much good, but told me Thaw was a very bad man, and above all things I must be protected from him.

White, who had meanwhile returned, then said that what he wanted was to get Thaw out of New York, and keep him out of it. They asked me if I had gone to Europe on my own accord, and I said "Certainly." I explained that I had remained in Europe after my mother left because I quarrelled with her and could not dance for a year, that I liked Thaw very much, and could not do anything else.

"Nevertheless," said Hummel, "you are a minor, and he should not have taken you away from your mother." I said he didn't take me away. White declared that strong measures must be resorted to in order to keep Thaw out of New York and to protect me; and that I must help him in every way I could, and leave everything in Hummel's hands.

They sent for a stenographer, and the lawyer said I must not interrupt what he was about to say. I was very nervous, and I think I began to cry. Then they began to dictate and put in a lot of stuff to the effect that I had been carried away by Thaw against my will. I started to interrupt, but the lawyer put up his hand and stopped me. They put in a lot that was not true—that I had been treated badly by Thaw. Then they sent the shorthand writer away.

LETTERS TAKEN TO HUMMEL.

Several days later Hummel called me up on the telephone and asked if I had any letters from Thaw. I said I had but I couldn't see what that had to do with him. White also called me up and said that if I was not willing to help them in every way, they could not protect me from Thaw. He added that, I must do just what Hummel said; so I made the letters up in a bundle and took them down to Hummel's office. He said he didn't want to read them, and didn't care what they contained. He asked me if they were love letters, and I said, "Yes," Hummel told me he just wanted to hold them over Thaw's head.

He then sealed them up in a big envelope, so that I could see, he explained, that he didn't care anything about them. Then he asked me why I didn't sue Harry for breach of promise. I said that was absurd, for if there was any breach of promise, it was on my part. He said that didn't matter—it would be a fine advertisement for me. I told him I didn't care for that kind of advertisement. He replied that at English duke had once been sued by an actress for breach of promise, and declared that he could easily win a suit for me. I said I didn't want to sue anybody. This made Hummel very angry. He told me I was foolish.

What else did you tell Mr. Thaw?—Mr. Thaw asked me if I had signed anything at Hummel's office, and I said I hadn't. He said that was very funny, for if they wanted to cause trouble I must have signed something. (The witness here quoted an opprobrious expression which Thaw applied to Hummel.) Mr. Thaw and I, she continued, talked frequently about the matter. He said I had no business to speak to White again, and he accused me of having had improper relations with White since my return from Europe. I replied that it was a lie and that I hadn't. He said people would think me a black-mailer if I went to Hummel's office, and that the mere fact that white had Hummel as his lawyer was against White.

THE KING IN PARIS.

His Interest in Telephotography.

THE Duke and Duchess of Lancaster practically brought their visit to the French capital to an end yesterday. They will leave Paris with their popularity much enhanced. Their Majesties will henceforward probably be familiar figures in the drawing-rooms of Parisian society, and it is safe to say that no Royal visitors will be more welcome.

Some interesting details were gleaned yesterday in connection with their Majesties' visit on Thursday night to Mme. Rejane's theatre. When they entered the sumptuous box that had been prepared for them, they were both pleased and surprised, for in all their Majesties' theatre going experience they have probably never seen anything more pretty or tasteful.

Soon after his arrival in Paris the King had sent word to Mme. Rejane that the Queen and himself would like to see a performance of "Ma Cousine" during their stay in Paris, and the talented actress immediately made up her mind to offer her Royal visitors something out of the common, even in the way of Royal boxes. When their Majesties arrived at the theatre they were conducted into a most delightful boudoir. The corridor leading to the Royal box had been partitioned off and arranged in a saloon hung with velvet "bouton d'or" plush. Two magnificent pieces of Gobelins tapestries had been placed on either side. The furniture was genuine old Louis XV. and there were several settees fitted with old point-lace cushions.

FLOWERS AND SWEETS.

On a console the Queen found a large bunch of her favourite flowers, and there was a box of her favourite sweets on a table close by. Champagne and the king's special brand of cigars and cigarettes were also in evidence. A number of old English masters ornamented the walls, and immediatly caught the King's eye.

At the end of the second act their Majesties went behind the scenes to Mme. Rejane's dressingroom, and sat chatting to her for ten minutes, thanking her for her delicate little attentions.

Queen Alexandra has made herself extremely popular during her short stay in Paris, and a pretty little story about her is going the rounds. It is related that while the Queen was lunching with some personal friends she congratulated her hostess on the excellence of the cooking, whereupon her Majesty was told that the cook was a Danish woman.

"I should so like to see her," said the Queen, and, after lunch, word was sent down to the Kitchen to summon the cook to the drawing-room. The poor woman was greatly flustered, and was too bashful to go into the drawing room, saying that she was not dressed to talk to a Queen.

"Let her come as she is," said the Queen, and in walked the cook in cap and apron. The Queen immediately began a long conversation with the woman in Danish. "I hear we are fellow countrywomen," she said, "and I want to congratulate you on the excellence of your cooking." Her Majesty then asked the cook a number of questions as to her native place, her family, how long she had been in Paris, etc., and took the kindliest interest in her.

COCK IN TEARS.

The conversation lasted a quarter of an hour, at the end of which the Queen held out her hand to the cook. The poor woman was so overcome with the great lady's condescension that she burst into tears.

Their Majesties spent the morning at the Embassy. There were a few callers, including the Princess de Ligne, the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Beaufort, the Prince d'Essling, and M Rodin, the famous sculptor.

At half-past twelve the King and Queen motored to the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and took lunch with the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil, nee Miss Gardner, and a few intimate friends among the French aristocracy. After lunch, at half-past two the King and Queen were driven to M. Edouard Detaille's studio on the Boulevard Malesherbes, and remained for some time with the famous painter. Afterwards they drove to No. 8, Rue d'Astorg, and took tea with the Comte and Comtesse Greffulhe, where they witnessed some interesting experiments in telephotography, in which the King was greatly interested.

The King's own portrait was reproduced before his eyes. "It is simply astonishing," said the King, "it is the most interesting thing I have seen for many years. Only yesterday experiments were carried out between Paris and Lyon, which places the practical success of the invention beyond a doubt.

Later the King visited the Empress Eugenie at the Hotel Continental, his visit lasting from 6-15 to 7-30. Their Majesties then returned to the Embassy, and dined with a few friends, ten covers being laid. Afterwards they went to the play at the Theatre de Varietes and witnessed "Miquette etsa Mere." Last evening the King sent Major Ponsonby with Superintendent Quinn to confer decorations on some fifteen French detective officers who have been watching over their Majesties' safety during their stay in Paris. M. Souille received a personal present from the King.

Their Majesties leave Paris this morning at 10-30, but the King will be here again for a few days at the end of the month, on his way to Biarritz, when he proposes to make a number of calls upon friends who have been crowded out during the present visit owing to pressure of time.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day :—

Regatta First day. H E Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Sapphire	3 41	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkin
Melody	8 20	Mr J B K Mcbeth
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja buoy round South Karanja Buoy, round Committee Vessel leaving them to starboard, round South Karanja Buoy, thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving them to port and finishing at the Committee Vessel, Course No 13 = 17·6 miles. Time limit 7. p. m.

Regatta First day. B Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Frizie	1 47	Mr C O D D Banberger
Sayonara	Scr	Captain Erickson and A.·L. Whitell
Pixie	1 47	Mr J E Aspinwall
Manikin	7 8	Officers R A
Yellow Peril	Scr	Capt Lewlin

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard thence round Middle ground Buoy leaving it to starboard, thence round mark Boat with R Flag at South Trapship Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel, Course No 11·2 = 10·7 miles. Time limit 7 p.m.

Regatta First day C Class Tomtit Handicap Race—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Meg	Scr	Mr C H Byrne
Lapwing	3 1	Capt R St J Gillespie R E
Maud	11 35	Officers R E
Midget	14 16	Officers R A
Caralie	18 32	Mr E Y Watson
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J S N Milne C A Wordsworth
Jessie	14 16	Major Lee and A C H Maclean
Claths	5 48	Mr J J Welch

Course Same as B Class.

Regatta First day D Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-45 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time Allows. M S	Entered by
Swift	Scr	Mr O C S M Def
Sprite	Scr	do
Invicta	17 26	do

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy round North Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leading all Marks to Port. Course No. 11 reversed = 88 miles. Time limit —7 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, February 23.

872—Musketry Sunday the 24th instant The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 8 a m

873—Musketry—Sunday the 24th instant—The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing.

Train leaves Grant at 6-15 a m

874.—Strength.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps for non-efficiency :—"A" Company.—No. 5030 Vol. H. MacIntyre, and No. 5024 Vol. F. Simeons.

875.—Detail.—Wednesday the 27th instant.

There will be an Adjutant's parade for Cadet Companies at 5 p.m.

Fall in on "H" Coy's. (Byculla Educational Society School) parade ground.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

876.—Thursday the 28th instant.

There will be a Commanding Officer's parade at 6-15 p.m.

Fall on near Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order, Forage Caps.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahaluxmi, February 23.

173 DUTIES.

Orders for the 23rd instant to-day Saturday.
Orderly Officer Lieut E G Combe.
Orderly Sergeant, Sergt E W Grennan.

174 DRILL.

Battery Drill on the 6th H L C Guns at 7 a m.
176 Each Company will fire a series of 7 Rounds from the 6" B L C Guns at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday to-day the 23rd instant Parade at 4-45 p.m.

177 CHURCH PARADE.

There will be a Church Parade Service in Camp on Sunday the 24th instant at 10-30 a.m. in the Shamiana
Dress Drill order with arms.

178 INSPECTION.

It is notified for information that the General Officer Commanding will inspect the Corps on Saturday the 2nd proximo at 4-30 p.m. all members MUST attend this parade or obtain leave in writing from the Officer Commanding.

R. T. B. BENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED REVOCATION OF A MILL.

An Unsuccessful Suit.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar delivered judgment in the suit brought by Narayen Kashinath against Harischandra Pandarinath.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said one Atmaram Pandharinath, an audit clerk in the G.I.P. Railway Company, died on the 22nd May 1906. He was attacked with plague on the 19th May 1905, and was on that same day found to be delirious. Later on he became unconscious, and very early on the morning of the 29th May, he died without having regained consciousness. The defendant was his brother. Both the brothers owned an undivided one-fourth share each in a house situated at the corner of Khatarali Cross Lane. Between themselves they occupied the groundfloor of the house. They had separate bed-rooms, but made use of a common sitting room, and both used of the same kitchen, although they cooked their food separately and messed separately. The defendant lived in the house with his wife and children. The deceased was a childless widower and, after the death of his wife, he lived with a woman of the Malvani caste named Luxmi as his mistress. She was living with him in the house when he died. The upper portion of the house was occupied by Nanabhai Sudanand and his family. He represented the other branch of the family, and he and his nephews were entitled to the remaining half share in the property. On the 13th April 1901, Atmaram duly made and published his last will, which had been drafted for him by a very intimate friend of his, one Nanabhai Pudmanath, a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal. This will was attested by defendant and two other persons. He appointed five executors and gave all his property to his caste. He directed that his executors should buy out the defendants' one-fourth share in the house, and he bequeathed the half share thus acquired in the house to his caste for the purpose of utilising the whole of the ground-floor for the performance of "wedding and other auspicious ceremonies." Some months after the execution of his will, the deceased wrote a letter and sent a copy of the will to the Secretary of the caste to which he belonged. The letter convened a meeting of the caste, which was held on the 1st September 1901 where his letter and the copy of his will were read, and the caste passed a resolution thanking the deceased, and directing that the copy of the will should be filed with the records of the caste. Now the original will was not forthcoming; and the plaintiff, as one of the executors, had petitioned the Court for the issue of probate to him of the true copy produced from the records of the caste. Against the petition, the defendant had filed a caveat and an affidavit in support of his caveat. The affidavit consisted of three lines, and merely stated that the "deceased often expressed a desire to cancel the will" and the defendant then said—I believe he has done it. In view of the later developments of the defendant's case, it was, his Lordship said, of great importance to scrutinise very carefully the earlier utterances of the defendant and his solicitors on his behalf. The only issue in the case was whether the deceased did not destroy his will with a view to revoke the same? On a careful consideration of the evidence, his Lordship said he had been driven to the conclusion that the defendant, after the death of his brother, got the lock on the door of his room broken open, that he then opened the cupboard by some means, of which there was no evidence, and that he stole therefrom the deceased's last will and certain other papers and rifled the cupboard of all that was valuable therein. Upon the whole of the evidence, his Lordship found that the deceased did not destroy his will during his life time, that the will was in existence at the date of his death, and was not revoked, cancelled, or destroyed by him. The evidence left no doubt in his Lorship's mind that the will was abstracted from his cupboard after the testator's death, and that it had been wrongfully destroyed or suppressed. His Lordship felt that he must put an end to the agreement. He returned the result of the case and the order for costs which he felt bound to make against him, would probably ruin the defendant. He had, however, brought this upon himself and must bear the consequences of his own acts. His Lordship granted the prayer of the petition and directed that probate of the copy of the will of the deceased be granted to the petitioner. His Lordship dismissed the caveat and ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit. If costs were not recovered from the defendant, the plaintiff was to take his costs out of the estate of the deceased.

ARREST OF A JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

Refund of Surety Amount.

IN the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of a civil application presented by one Abdul Ismael Maistri, for a Rule Nisi to the Court of Small Causes at Thana, directing the Judge of that Court to cancel the bail bond executed by the petitioner and his surety, and to order the latter to pay the amount of the bond into Court. The opponent in this case was the original Judgment Creditor. Pherozshaw Burjorji, Mr. Pradhan and Mr. Thakore appeared for the applicant, the opponent being represented by Mr. Coyaji. The circumstances of the case are that the opponents obtained a decree in the Bombay Court of Small Causes against the applicant, which was subsequently transferred for execution to the First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana. In execution of that decree, the applicant was arrested on the 11th October and imprisoned on the 13th October 1906. On the 20th October, the applicant appealed to the Subordinate Judge that he should be released from custody and Judge that he should be released from custody and given 15 days' time, to file the petition to be declared an Insolvent in the proper Court, and that as a guarantee for his solvency, and that as a guarantee for his solvency, he would make the petition within the given time, the applicant's relative, Mahomed Gangji, would pay into Court a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which amount was to be given to the Judgment Creditor, on the applicant's failing to fulfill his said undertaking. After hearing pleaders on both sides, the learned Subordinate Judge passed the order that applicant is allowed 15 days' time to apply for insolvency and that in the meantime he will be released from custody, if he deposits Rs. 500 in cash, and a Government Promissory note for Rs. 500. Acting on the faith of this order, the applicant filed his petition on the 30th October in the Insolvent Debter's Court, and sent a copy of the vesting order to the Sub Judge at Thana. On the 2nd November 1906, the applicant went to the Subordinate Judge with a copy of the extract from the schedule regarding the name and claim of the Judgment Creditor, the opponent in the present suit, and made an application to return to Mahomed Gangji the amount deposited by him in Court which was refused by the Sub Judge. Aggrieved by this order the applicant appealed to their Lordships, the grounds of objection being that the Lower Court acted illegally in refusing to order a refund of the amount deposited in Court after the condition on which the deposit was made, was fulfilled, and that the Lower Court acted illegaly and with material irregularity in refusing to order a refund of the said amount on the ground that "there was the chance that his Insolvent will not be given an interim order, when the creditors are heard," because the Lower Court never released the applicant on that condition. The interim order was granted on the 7th November by his Lordship, Mr. Justice Beaman. The applicant further contended that assuming that the order passed in the first instance was illegal, the Lower Court after having ordered an innocent depositor to act upon it, was estopped from pleading its illegality to his prejudice.

The case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that the money was deposited in Court for the benefit of the Judgment debtor on a certain condition. That condition has been performed, and for the Court now to retain that money would, in the opinion of their Lordships, be a breach of faith.

Their Lordships, therefore, ordered that the money must be paid back and the respondent must pay the costs of this suit.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a rapid fall in Sind and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are blowing from different directions and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of both the maximum and minimum show a defect of from 5° to 12° in several places to the north of latitude 19°. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Bellary and the lowest 48° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Karachi, Ajmere and Cuddapah.

Rain.—Colombo received light rain and Bushire about half an inch.

Weather continues fine and settle in all districts except in Sind where there is likelihood of its becoming unsettled.

N. LOCKIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CLAIM AGAINST A PARSEE.

Hall v. Wadia.

IN this case, which was commenced before Mr. Justice Phillimore, in the King's Bench Division on February 1, the plaintiff, Mrs. Julia Percival Hall, a widow, sued the defendant, Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, a Parsee gentleman, to recover damages for the alleged breach by him of a contract made on June 29, 1903, by which, in consideration of her taking a house and providing a home for himself and his wife, he agreed to contribute a sum to the maintenance of the household and to continue the arrangement for seven years. The defendant denied liability.

Mr. Duke, K. C., and Mr. Carrington appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scrutton, K. C., and Mr. F. Newbolt for the defendant.

Mr. Duke, in opening the plaintiff's case, said that the action was brought to recover damages for the breach of a contract of a rather unusual character, under which the plaintiff, an elderly lady living in London with her daughter, agreed to provide a joint home for her family and establishment and for the defendant and his wife. The defendant was a Parsee gentleman who had married the plaintiff's granddaughter; and by the terms of the agreement the arrangement was to continue for seven years and the defendant was to make an annual payment of £900. At the end of something over two and a half years the defendant had put an end to the arrangement; and the plaintiff now sought to recover damages for the termination of the agreement, which had been insisted upon by the defendant, and to which she had been compelled to consent. The plaintiff had been living until 1903 in Cromwell Crescent, Kensington. Her daughter was living with her, and also her granddaughter, whom she had brought up. In the course of 1902 her granddaughter became engaged to the defendant; and early in 1903 the question arose as to how, in the event of that engagement for marriage being carried out a home was to be made for the young lady. Some difficulty was felt owing to the fact that the lady was a member of the Christian community and the defendant was a Parsee holding the Zoroastrian faith. His home was in Bombay, at which place he also carried on business. All his people were living in that city, and no doubt it was recognised that those inconveniences which notoriously arose when an English woman married an Oriental would arise in this case if she were to make her home in Bombay. In these circumstances the defendant proposed to the plaintiff that she should make an arrangement by which she should give up the comparatively small house, suited to her means in which she was living, and take a larger house to be agreed upon by him, in which rooms should be provided for the defendant and his wife, to be occupied by them when they though fit and upon the occasion of his return at intervals from Bombay. While he was away his wife was to remain with her grandmother. The plaintiff, who was upwards of 70 years of age, was not anxious to start a new scheme of housekeeping; but, as she was attached to her granddaughter, she ultimately fell in with the arrangement, and a house was taken at 196 Cromwell Road. The rent of the house was 300£ per annum, and the plaintiff incurred liability for rates and taxes to the amount of three times the sum which she had been in the habit of paying, and the household she set up involved a domestic expenditure of nearly twice as much as had previously been necessary. Another matter that had to be considered was that she had resident in her former house a genetleman who contributed to the expenses and whose convenience had to be consulted. This was a Parsee gentleman. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, who was M. P. for one of the north eastern divisions of London. The agreement with the defendant was made on June 29, 1903, and it was carried out during 1903, 1904, and part of 1905. Practically during the whole of that time Mrs. Wadia was living with her grandmother, and from time to time her husband came from Bombay and resided there with his wife. During 1903 and 1904 everything went on quite amicably, but in the begining of 1905 the defendant sent a massage to Mrs. Hall from Bombay saying that he must put an end to the agreement. He returned from Bombay in the autumn and told the plaintiff that the arrangement must cease. The plaintiff was unwilling that it should be summarily put an end to, as there were financial difficulties in the way of doing so. In October the defendant had a conversation with Miss Hall and told her plainly that she and her mother must go, and that they were there for his convenience. Eventually the matter was placed in the hands of the solicitors of the respective parties, and upon the plaintiff's finding that arrangements had been made by the defendant for the removal of his effects from the house, her solicitors, in order to bring this matter to a head, advised her to issue the writ in the action.

On Feb. 2 Mr. Duke, in continuing his opening speech for the plaintiff, said the agreement between the parties was dated June 29, 1903, and stated that in consideration of the annual payment by defendant of £900 or seven years the plaintiff was to take a lease of 196 Cromwell Road, and provided defendant and his wife a suite of rooms and board and attendance. The defendant was also to be liable for one half of the expenses in connection with the fulfilment of the covenent to repair the premises.

Mr. Justice Phillimore: You say the agreement in substance makes the defendant and his wife paying guests.

Mr. Duke continuing, said he did not see how it was possible for the defendant to rely on his plea that he had not repudiated the agreement. By the correspondence the defendant declared his determination to be no longer bound by it. In his particulars defendant had set out certain acts which he alleged justified him in saying that he and his wife could not continue the agreement. One was that he was not served with dinner in a private room when he required in early dinner. Another was that when he and his wife asked for an early dinner in order that they might visit a theatre, the plaintiff characterised the request as impertinence, and advised him to consult his solicitor. A third complaint was that a servant was not specially engaged to wait on defendants and his wife. A fourth was that the clothes of the defendant and his wife were not well looked after; and fifth was that on one occasion he was obliged to carry his bag upstairs. Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree was a paying guest at the plaintiff's house and he received a letter from the defendant while the latter was in Bombay in February 1904. The defendant described Sir Mancherjee by his pet name, "My dear Pappa," and said, "How does our authocrat? I am well and as happy as absence from 196 Cromwell Road will permit me." That was an affectionate allusion to the house.

Mr. Justice Phillimore: Is it not particularly Oriental not to refer to a man's wife?

Mr. Duke: But the defendant does not shew that sensitiveness. In another letter continued counsel, the defendant wrote, "We are all in our usual good health at Cromwell Road, and the only thing that worries me in an otherwise untroubled life is the leaving of Daisy alone here." Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree visited Bombay in the early part of 1905, and the defendant told him that owing to the medical advice he had received while in London he would have to come to an arrangement with the plaintiff. He remarked that if the plaintiff wish to continue to reside at Cromwell Road he would be willing to pay a part of the rent. Sir Mancherjee came back to England and told the plaintiff about it. She, however, did now welcome the proposal. The defendant had clearly broken the agreement, and plaintiff submitted that she was entitled to recover £3,790, damages.

On Feb. 4 Miss Jessie Percival Hall, daughter of the plaintiff, stated that in the early part of 1903 she, her mother, and her niece were residing at Cromwell Crescent, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, formerly M. P. for Bethnal Green, resided with them as a paying guest. The defendant became engaged to her niece, and shortly afterwards there was a conversation between her mother and defendant with reference to a residence in London. Her niece being young, the defendant did not wish her to be left alone in a house in London while he was in India, and he was anxious that she should continue to live with her grandmother. There was also some difficulty with regard to her niece's reception by her mother-in law in India. Parsees, she thought, were rather strict on such matters. The agreement in question was afterwards entered into and her mother took 196 Cromwell Road, at the suggestion of the defendant. The marriage took place at Cromer on Sept. 5, 1903, and in the following month defendant and his wife returned from their honeymoon and commenced to reside at 196 Cromwell Road, where they occupied the first floor and other rooms. Witness's mother kept five servants, one of whom had to look after the defendants rooms. She also employed a gardoner and a man to do rough work. The defendant had never complained about the food supplied to him or his wife. The defendant and his wife had meals with witness and her mother. She kept a diary and had a list of the guests entertained by the defendant and his wife at Gromwell Road. There was no friction between the plaintiff and defendant until October 1905. In the early part of 1905 Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree returned from his visit to Bombay and explained to her mother that the defendant desired to put an end to the agreement. In the summer of 1905 her diece went to Switzerland and met her husband on his way home from India. On Sept. 6 the defendant and hif wife returned to Cromwell Road, and everything went well until Oct. 6, On that day while at breakfast the defendant's wife said she and her husband wanted an early dinner because they were going to a theatre, and witness said she would speak to the cook about it. Two hours later she was in the hall when the defendant came towards her and said loudly and rudely that he understood there was some difficulty about his having an early dinner, and that he intended to have his dinner when he chose. Defendant intimated that witness and her mother would have to leave the house and called witness "a beastly rude girl." The defendant had not paid the instalment which was due in September. It was not true that the defendant was served with the writ in this action while he was at breakfast, but he was served in his room. There was no ground for the allegations made by the defendant as to the treatment of himself and his wife while at Cromwell Road. After the defendant and his wife had left Cromwell Road her mother made attempt to cut down expenses, and her net annual loss in consequence of the breach of the agreement was £700, per annum.

Witness in cross-examination said she could not remember any occasion on which she, her mother, and Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree sat down to dinner without waiting for the defendant and his wife. Her mother desired that defendant and his wife should have a house warming on their return from their honeymoon, but they resented it. She had never suggested that the defendant and his wife might have a shop when they asked for an early dinner.

Mrs. Julia Percival Hall, the plaintiff, gave corroborative evidence.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree stated that he was a paying guest at the plaintiff's house, and that he introduced the defendant to the plaintiff. The agreement was entered into because the defendant knew that if he married the plaintiff's granddaughter the latter could not comfortably or with self respect go and reside in Bombay. After the marriage the plaintiff was anxious that there should be a house warming when the defendant and his wife returned from their honeymoon, but the defendant objected to it. White witness was in Bombay in January 1906 the defendant called upon him and said he desired to put an end to the agreement between himself and the plaintiff, as a London doctor had told him that the air of London was not brisk enough for him. The following October he saw the defendant at Comwell Road, and then defendant said he had had a disturbance with the plaintiff that the arrangement could not continue, and that if his proposals for putting an end to it were not accepted the matter would have to go before the Court. He never saw any want of courtesy shown by the plaintiff or her daughter to the defendant and his wife.

On Feb. 5 Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree was further cross-examined by Mr. Scrutton. It was true, he said, that in the course of the litigation he had stated in an affidavit that he had been informed by a mutual friend that defendant was making a settlement of his property which would have the effect of excluding it from the operation of any judgment which might be obtained against him. There was nothing in that statement which to his mind made an imputation against the defendant's honour. Witness had been selected as one of the trustees of the wife's settlement. When the marriage was arranged the plaintiff wished that a settlement should be made on her granddaughter, but the defendant seemed to be unwilling to fall in with such a suggestion. As the date fixed for the marriage approached the plaintiff and mutual friends, including Sir G. Birdwood, impressed upon witness very strongly to inform the defendant that it was usual in the case of a young lady in the position of the plaintiff's grand daughter to have a settlement made. Defendant eventually agreed to make a settlement, and intimated that it was his intention to retire from the Bombay business and reside in England. Witness was never asked to act as mediator between the parties prior to 1904. On one or two occasions he had seen Mrs. Wadia sulky or depressed shortly after her husband had left her to go to India, and he endeavoured to cheer her up; but that was all. H. did not remember an occasion when dinner was commenced before the arrival of the defendant and his wife. If it were known that they were coming plaintiff and her daughter always waited for them. There was no friction in September 1905, but defendant desired to put an end to the agreement.

On Feb. 6, after a discussion between his lordship and counsel as to a possible settlement of the case, his lordship gave judgment. His lordship said he thought the breach had been established. With regard to the justification for the breach of contract, the arrangement was an extremely difficult one. Without the least disrespect to Mrs. Hall and her daughter, if they had been angels from heaven, it was obvious that that arrangement would be an unhappy one. Still, this was not a reason in law for breaking the arrangement. Defendant was not entitled to say that Mrs. Hall ought to have mitigated the damages by getting rid of the house, and he was of opinion that defendant did not make a definite offer before the action. His opinion was that there was a requidiation of the contract, for which there was no justification, and, therefore, there was a breach. Judgment would be for to plaintiff for £2,472. 11s. 6d., subject to further discussion as to details, and further application to his lordship, if necessary.

PONY STARVED TO DEATH AT SEA.

Extraordinary Story in the Small Cause Court.

A suit is pending before the Third Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court in which Miss Hannah Gertrude Thompson, a Sister of the Queen Alexandra Nursing Home is suing Sir Seymour King, as representative of Messrs. King King & Company, of Bombay, and Messrs. King Hamilton & Company of Calcutta, for damages, assessed at Rs. 300, for the loss of a pony which she alleges was starved to death through the negligence of Messrs. King King & Company.

The case is fixed for hearing on the 26th instant but as Miss Thompson may have to leave Calcutta any day on transfer, her evidence was taken on Feb. 20 *de bene esse*, after her counsel, Mr. Remfry, had stated the facts briefly.

Plaintiff employed Messrs. King, King & Company to ship her luggage from Bombay to Calcutta together with a pony and a cart. She arranged with Messrs. Scott & Company, a veterinary firm, to put the pony off board. A box containing food for the pony, and marked as such, was made over to a clerk of the Company, with special injuction that it should be shipped by the same vessel which took the animal. The luggage and pony were shipped by the *Satara*, but the box of food was sent on by the next steamer. The consequence was that the pony had no food on board, and died of starvation.

Plaintiff's evidence set out the facts mentioned above. She denied having told the defendants that she would make all the arrangements for the pony herself. She did not tell Scott & Company to get out shipping documents or to pay for them. Defendants sent a clerk to go with her to see about the luggage; she gave this into his charge at Mackinnon Mackenzie's office, and particularly drew his attention to the box that was marked "Food for horse on voyage," and requested him to be sure to ship it with the pony, even though the other baggage did not go by the same boat. He said he would make sure of this. The box was not afterwards removed by her coachman.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

OUR NOBE SELVES.

WHEN doctors disagree you must not consult the physical culturist. For between the methods of one school and those of a rival establishment there may exist distinctions which mean all the difference between the scale of health and death sudden and unheroic. That, at any rate, is the frame of mind in which the latest public utterances on the care of our feeble frames leave the puzzled reader. One school would make two pounds of muscle grow where one ounce grew before, another would make us all lungs by deep breathing; a third would walk our heels off. Each according to the others, is wrong. Even the Army instructors are all at sea, so to speak, and their pupils likely to pop off because of balloon-like bronchia. The day is coming, we are told when we shall discard the chief and nibble nourishment out of tabloids. Meantime, the man who can convert beefsteak into the greatest number of dishes remains more of a hero than the man who scorns the table and adds new territory to the Empire.

TWAS EVER THUS.

We shall get over all these excursions and alarums. The world has survived just as disconcerting debates in the past. Molliere said that physicians pour medicine about which they know little into bodies of which they know less, in order to cure diseases of which they know nothing. People smiled, and—continued to employ the doctors. The probability is that we shall keep to some form of dumbbells and the daily bath, with as much of open air as possible to the end of the piece; and the doctor will always run in to chat and smoke a cigarette and prescribe tonic or sedative as the nerves may require. In the case of the ordinary person the physician does not lay down fantastic rules: he leaves it to his patient's good sense to avoid poison—in all its forms—and to live rationally. One told Tennyson, when he was laid up with gout, that he must not touch his leg. Result: 'I can't help scratching my leg,' wrote the poet, 'and last night I scratched it till I could have shrieked with glory.' But he outlive his gout.

EXTREMES.

The two statesmen of their time who probably had most in common were Disraeli and Bismarck. Now it was the ambition of Bismarck to turn gardener. "I envy you your occupation in the evening of your life," he said to a man who delighted in country life. "The vegetable kingdom is more receptive and grateful than politics for the care bestowed on it. It was the ideal of my young days to imagine myself is an old man, free of cares, busy with his grafting in his garden. Contrast with that the attitude of Dizzy. We all know of his fantastic affection for Hughenden, but still he could find it in his heart to say to the then Prince of Wales, 'I always intended to die in London; gives one six months more of life, and the doctor can come to see one twice a day, which he cannot in the country.' Lamb disliked the country for different reasons. To him it was odious and detestable. "A garden," he maintained, in one of his whimsical moods, 'was the primitive prison, till man, with Promethean felicity and boldness, luckily, sinned himself out of it."

A DAY DREAM.

Napoleon on his rock dreamed day-dreams of the life he would choose. It was not power and dominion which he now coveted. Of those he had had his fill. But he dreamed of himself as a country gentleman, with a horse and servant or two and a modest competence. One day he outlined a different scheme. It was a scheme for an ideal life on twelve francs a day. He would have dined on thirty sous a day, have haunted literary men and publishers and libraries, and have gone to the parquet of the theatres. A louis a month was to serve for his lodging. Such a sum would have made him cappy, he thought, in the midst of people of means corresponding with his own—on the scale here mentioned. He really thought that he ought to have a servant; he had been too long accustomed to one to do without, it would have worried him too much now to have hap to dress himself.

EVERYTHING IS RELATEVE.

Quite an excellent little sermon grew out of the captive's soliloquy. "Ah mon Dieu" he cried. "All men have about the same proportion of happiness. Assuredly I was not born to be what I became. Well I should have been as happy as Monsieur been at the Emperor Napoleon. Working-men are Bonaparte as I have as happy as other people. Everything is relative. I never found any pleasure in good eating, because my table has always been good, but a poor fellow who never dines as well as I do may be more happy than I am over his plate of soup and a roast goose.' And it all led back to the original starting-point that a man ought to be quite happy on very little. He had only to limit his wishes. Napoleon had learned this last great lesson too late. Had it dawned upon him a few years earlier to limit his wishes he would never have seen the stricken field of Waterloo, and St. Helena had never heard his poignant lamentations.

OVER THE GARDEN WALL.

The appearance in England of a famous jumping horse owned by an American millionaire will set men seeking records of the feats accomplished by English and Irish horses. Many stories are told of jumps of between eight and nine feet done by our hunters, but these, though highly meritorious if authentic, do not count as record. They have come in the course of the day's hunting, and nobody has taken the trouble to return afterwards to the spot and take the exact measurement of the obstacles cleared. Men who hunt in Ireland might know something worth hearing of feats of this sort. The most surprising jump made in Ireland was one achieved by the late Empress of Austria. After a desperate chase a fox leapt the wall of Maynooth College, where the students were meditatively pacing to and fro, deep in contemplation. As the fox scurried across the ground the young clericals, it is said, were about to take up the chase, themselves when a beautiful woman, superb mounted, cleared the wall in pursuit of the quarry.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

It was the Empress, Dr. Walsh, the present Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, received his unexpected guest with gracious courtesy. The chase had taken her through deep water and her wet, clinging garments suggested the desirability of a change. But there was no shred of female attire at Maynooth College. They got out of the difficulty by the Empress throwing over her shoulder an academical gown belonging to Dr. Walsh, and in this she rode home after a pleasant chat with the president and professors. In exchange for her welcome wrap the Empress pressed upon the future Archbishop a beautiful diamond ring. Nor did that end her expression of gratitude. Upon her return to Aust ia she sent to the college a superb statuette in solid silver, of St. George and the Dragon, and for Dr. Walsh vestments of silk and gold worked with shamrocks in green silk.

SOMETHING LIKE JUMPING.

The best story of a horse's jumps which comes to mind is that of a Californian cowboy. He was taking steers to Leadville, and had camped for the night on Bear River, near its junction with the Little Snake. In the middle of the night something occurred to stampede the cattle. The man mounted his bronco and rode hither and thither on the flank of the herd until their fright had died away. Four or five times the rider felt his horse give tremendous leaps, and with daybreak he discovered the cause. The cattle had climbed onto a level plateau which is intersected by a canon four miles long and from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet deep. Its walls incline towards each other at the top, where the distance is fifteen or twenty feet. In riding the man had kept the steers circling about this plateau. A dozen of them, he found, had fallen down the canon and been killed. Hoof marks showed him that the great jumps made by his horse were occasioned by the animals clearing the canon each time it came to the taking-off spot.

DEAD AT HIS POST.

"If that man should be taken ill—and die!" The phrase has sprung to the lips of many a traveller as he has sped past a signal-box where one man has controlled the levers upon whose regular and accurate manipulation depend the lives of thousands of passengers. And now it has happened. Possibly there ought to be two men in a signal-box. The railway rules, which carry nothing more than merchandise, have a man and a boy. Still, the railway, when all is said and done, is the safest place on earth. The rate of mortality among passengers is lower there than by any other method of transit. Why not two chauffeurs? One died of apoplexy the other day while driving; dead, he drove his car to ruin and its occupants to death down a terrible hill in France. Why not two bus-drivers. One expired while driving at Bayswater, and the conductor found him with stiffened hand still gripping the reins, his body erect upon the box.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the last 9 days of December, 1906, amounted to Rs. 30,382, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 22,277. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1906 were Rs. 4,04,187, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 52,076.

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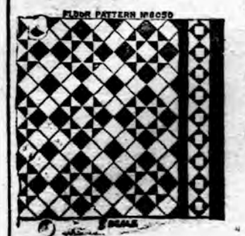

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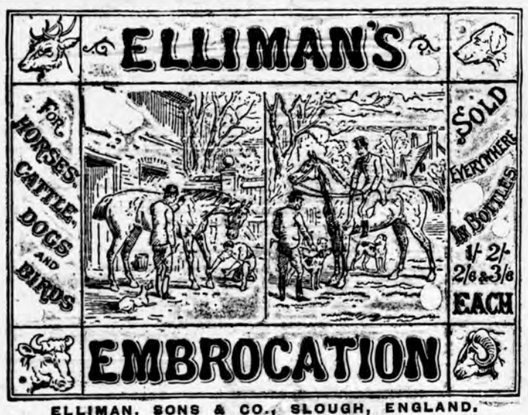

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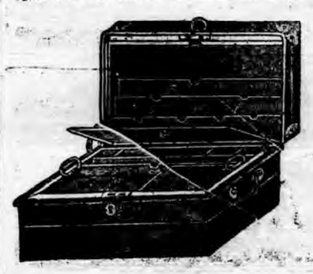

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